Weather
Overcast, misty and damp. Intermittent showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.5 and the minimum 66.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 84.6 and 69.1.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Shinyo Maru June 21.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Karmala and Porthos, June 24
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, today.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Iyo Maru, June 20.

NO. 2688 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年五月初正日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1920 大正四年 第三特別郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

SYDNEY GIVES FUTURE KING OF BRITAIN HUGE OVATION

Prince Praises Service Given By Men Who Went To War

BIG CELEBRATION

Population Of Sydney Turns Out To Honor Royal Visitor

(*Reuter's Service*)

Sydney, June 16.—The Renown with the Prince of Wales on board arrived off the Heads this morning, escorted by Australian destroyers alongside and aeroplanes overhead.

It was an imposing spectacle as the Renown entered the harbor in a lane of sea between masses of water-craft of every description.

Every point of vantage, from which a view of the scene could be obtained was occupied by flag-fluttering, cheering humanity.

The city has been preparing for weeks for the arrival of the Prince of Wales as it was determined to outdo Melbourne's reception, and the success of its preparations was evident in the warm-hearted welcome, with which the Prince was greeted.

DIGNITARIES GIVE WELCOME

All the prominent personages in the City, including the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the State Premier, Judges, Generals, Admirals and Senators were present at the quay to welcome the Prince.

His Royal Highness inspected the "Digger" guards of honor, drawn up on the quay, and afterwards proceeded through four miles of decorated streets, thronged with cheering crowds.

At one place the Prince halted to greet a company of incapacitated soldiers. At the Admiralty House ten Australian V. C.'s were presented to the Prince, who cordially shook hands with them.

At a banquet tonight, given by the Commonwealth in his honor the Prince of Wales paid a glowing tribute to the overseas people of the Empire. He said that he had been traveling the Empire ever since peace had been signed and the more he traveled the more he realised what a privilege it was to have seen and lived with the men of the Empire at the war-front.

SPIRIT OF THE EMPIRE

His Royal Highness said that it was British subjects on active service, who gave him his first real initiation into the spirit of the Empire and he owed them much for that alone. He would never forget the splendid impression they conveyed of the force and unity, which had made the British Commonwealth of Nations such a living and invincible power.

The British determination, which had won the war, had everywhere been handed down by pioneer ancestors, who by sheer grit, vision and judgment had built up British institutions in times of peace.

The Prince paid a tribute to the wisdom of the great statesmen and the ability of the great commanders, who had served, the Empire, but he recognised that the fact remained that the life of the Empire had been made and always would be made by the peoples of the Empire, who conducted their own affairs.

In conclusion His Royal Highness said that he was convinced that, as Australia stood by the Empire, so would the Empire stand by Australia for all time.

Three Negroes Lynched In Duluth

(*Reuter's Service*)

Duluth, June 16.—A crowd five thousand strong, invaded the jail here today and took out and lynched three negroes, who were accused of attacking a young white woman. They afterwards held a court and formally convicted the victims.

Rumanian Prince Is To Visit Japan

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, June 18.—The Crown Prince of Rumania is expected in Tokio on June 23 and will leave for Kyoto on July 16, where he will visit places of interest.

500

RADIO MAY MEAN WILSON INTENDS TO ENTER RACE

Basis for the belief that President Wilson definitely has announced that he will defy precedent and will seek the Democratic nomination, for a third term as President, is to be found in one interpretation of a radio message received yesterday at the American Consular radio station. The message which is a report of a recent utterance of the President on the situation in America and obviously garbled in transmission is as follows:

(*American Consulate Wireless*)

New York: President Wilson interview with World "Extremely confident Democratic convention welcome acceptance Republicans my invitation make re-elections campaign issue more confident referendum confirm my faith people desire it most will condemn Republican policy denying them consultation their hopes processes by which Chicago platform accomplished seems to me essentially scientifically prussian in inspiration method."

MEMORIAL HELD FOR VICTIMS OF MASSACRE

Use Of Incendiary Shells At Nikolaevesk Is Denied By Japanese

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, June 18.—Under the auspices of the non-Parliamentary members of the Kenseikai Party, a memorial service for the victims of the Nikolaevsk massacre was held in the Ueno Park this afternoon and was attended by ten thousand persons. A resolution was passed demanding that the Government should either speedily carry out measures to uphold the national dignity or resign.

DENIES REPORT

Vladivostok, June 18.—Mr. Matsudaira has written a letter to the Russian newspapers with reference to the recent statement in the Russian press, asserting that the Japanese destroyed Nikolaevsk with incendiary shells. Being in receipt of full particulars, Mr. Matsudaira says that he is in a position to deny that statement. The Japanese, entering from the Marinsk side found the place in ashes, which confirmed the statement of Triapicin, the Partisan commander. Nikolaevsk commenced burning on May 25 and the Japanese entered without opposition on June 3.

New Vulcanising Process Found

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 16.—The Manchester correspondent of the Times states that a new process for vulcanising rubber has been discovered by Mr. Peachey, lecturer on chemistry at Manchester College of Technology, which, it is claimed, will have far-reaching effects on the rubber manufacturing industry. The method is cold vulcanising with sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphur dioxide, which will enable the vulcanisation of mixtures of rubber and waste material, for example, sawdust and scraps of leather and paper, which was not possible under the old process.

WHEAT TO GERMANY

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, June 17.—The Vossische Zeitung states that Great Britain has agreed to deliver 9500 tons of wheat to Germany in return for cash. A further offer to supply more wheat has been made conditional on Germany's purchasing Australian mutton and bacon for cash.

STRIKE RELIEVED

(*Reuter's Service*)

Melbourne, June 17.—The gas strike is continuing but the companies announce that ample volunteer labor is available and the position is steadily improving. Thousands of workers, indirectly affected by the strike, are now resuming work.

SONG SERVICE TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR NEW CHURCH

Project Coming Up At Annual Meeting Today; Noted Singer To Appear

Preceding the annual meeting of the American Song Service today when a proposal to establish here a new church and other matters of first importance will be considered a program of exceptional merit will be given when Mrs. J. Tillson, better known to American music lovers as Genevieve Schrader, will sing. Mrs. Tillson is one of America's leading contraltos. Concerning her talents The Chicago Tribune said recently, "She has a beautiful voice of a warm rich quality, intense dramatic feeling and exceptional interpretative ability, which combined with a charming personality should assure her success."

Mr. C. L. Boynton will be the speaker of the afternoon and Dr. J. C. McCracken will preside at the meeting which will be held as usual at 5 o'clock in the Masonic Temple, No. 30 The Bund.

PROJECT IN VIEW

The American Song Service, originally organised to afford an opportunity for religious fellowship to many who are not in attendance upon any church and to provide a common meeting ground for new arrivals and older residents has just rounded out its third year. The proposal to incorporate the Song Service in the form of a regular church organisation with the view of calling a pastor from America and of securing a permanent building for church work has been under discussion for several months. A resolution that has been drafted in this connection will be discussed at the meeting.

Following is the resolution to be voted on:

1. That a definite church organisation be undertaken by the Song Service Committee.

2. That this church be incorporated under American law and that it be so organised as to conserve harmony among the existing churches, to make federation possible and to promote interdenominational religious unity.

3. That in view of the growth of the foreign population in the western sections of the International and French Settlements of Shanghai, we propose that the eventual location of this church shall be in this vicinity.

4. That the organisation should take the form of a community church similar to those being developed in the United

(Continued on Page 2)

LITTLE HSU BACK IN PEKING; MANY MONGOLS COMING

Little Hsu arrived in Peking Thursday. Without stopping, he proceeded to Tuanho and held a lengthy conference with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. He returned to Peking on Friday and is now arranging to have an audience with the President.

Hsu stated that a large number of Mongolian princes and priests are on their way to Peking seeking an interview with President Hsu. The Government has instructed the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs to make the necessary preparations to welcome the guests.

Professor Capps Minister To Greec

(*Reuter's Service*)

Princeton, N. J., June 16.—Dr Edward Capps, professor of classics at Princeton University has been appointed United States Minister to Greece.

Typographical Union Postpones Strike

(*Reuter's Service*)

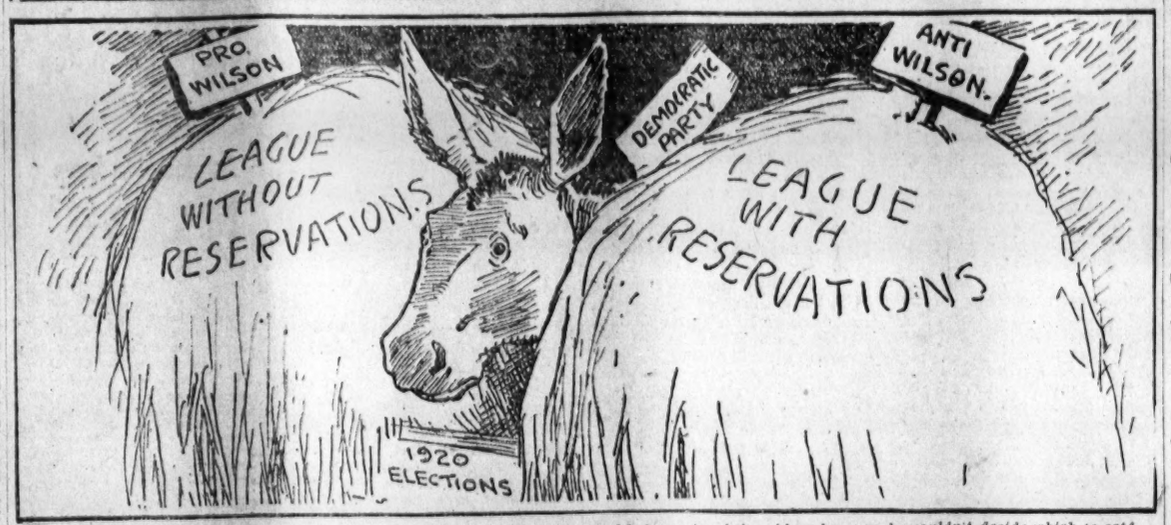
London, June 16.—As a result of the decision of the Joint Industrial Council the Printing Trade and Typographers Association who last week decided to issue strike notices, have now undertaken to withdraw the notices and the embargo on overtime, pending a further conference.

DR. WU IN JAPAN

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, June 19.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang arrived at Yokohama this morning. He was received at the wharf by the Chinese Consul and the leading Chinese residents. Dr. Wu Ting-fang will leave for Hakone tomorrow where he will spend three weeks.

-:- *The Question Is Simplified Now (?)* -:-



Remember the fable about the Donkey that starved to death with his head between two bales of hay, because he couldn't decide which to eat?
—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

BIG PHOSPHATE SCHEME IS PLAN OF AUSTRALIANS

Immense Deposits Are To Be Purchased And Worked By Islanders

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 16.—In the House of Commons today the second reading of the bill to confirm the agreement between the Imperial and the Australian and New Zealand governments, to purchase for £3,500,000 the rights of the Pacific Phosphate company to the phosphate deposits in the island of Nauru, an ocean island in the South Pacific, for which Great Britain has received the mandate, was the occasion of an important debate.

Lieut.-Colonel Leslie Wilson, moving the second reading, pointed out that the island was inhabited by intelligent, Christianised natives who desired to remain under British rule. During the peace negotiations and discussion between the dominions representatives the selection was approved whereby negotiations should be conducted under joint control of the Imperial and Australian and New Zealand governments.

NON-PROFIT BASIS

The company, which controlled the islands is to be bought out and the minerals worked on a non-profit-making basis, as far as the three governments were concerned.

Colonel Wilson pointed out that there were 100,000,000 tons phosphate in Nauru and in his opinion there would be no difficulty in maintaining an output of 500,000 tons yearly at a cost which would enable Australia to obtain phosphate £1 per ton more cheaply than at present, while providing for the repayment of capital, with interest.

Great Britain would also benefit, though to a less extent. He was convinced that there was never a sounder investment for the Empire than securing in perpetuity the most important raw materials for the rejuvenation of our land, the demand for which must inevitably increase in the future.

"OPEN DOOR" IS POINT

Mr. William Ormesby-Gore moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it conflicted with the Articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations with regard to the "Open Door." He said that it was proposed to establish a gigantic State monopoly and asked whether this principle would apply to Mesopotamian oil. Mr. Ormesby-Gore said that it would be a gross violation of our whole Imperial system to confine the mandate to some self-governing Dominions and the Mother Country while excluding other parts of the Empire.

Lord Robert Cecil said that the bill was absolutely inconsistent with article 22 of the League of Nations Covenant, and would give a handle to our enemies all over the world, and it would be impossible for us subsequently to insist on the open door.

BILL GOES FORWARD

Mr. Bonar Law declared that the other parts of the Empire had been consulted before the agreement had been reached. The sanction of Parliament to the agreement did not preclude the League of Nations refusing to confirm it.

The second reading was finally carried by 217 votes to 77, the minority comprising Labor members, Independent Liberals and some Unionists.

An attempt to commit the bill to a Committee of the whole House and so delay its progress was defeated by 218 votes to 57.

CHANGE AT TOKIO

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, June 19.—Mr. Inuzuka, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been relieved of his post and will represent Japan on the Council of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations.

Yale Secretary Impressed By Changed Attitude Of China Towards Foreigners

Mr. A. P. Stokes Lauds Chinese Youth In Welcoming Western Civilisation For Country's Reformation

"The changed attitude of the Chinese towards foreigners and their institutions is the most significant change I have observed since my visit here 25 years ago," declared Mr. A. P. Stokes, secretary of the Yale University at a banquet given at the Great Western Hotel in his honor by the Yale Alumni Association. Mr. Chung Mung-yew, director of the Shanghai Mint and President of the Association, acted as toastmaster. Others who spoke were Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, and Mr. David Z. T. Yui, head of the lecture department of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A.

"The changed attitude of public opinion towards western education, towards foreigners and towards the Christian religion impressed me most during my travels," said Mr. Stokes in part. "The great change is that while you looked upon foreigners with contempt 25 years ago, you now regard them with respect.

"Twenty-five years ago, the literary examinations were in vogue. Today you are eagerly seeking western science. In religion, you are ardently seeking the truth. There is little persecution. You have a lot of self-supporting churches. I was in Changsha for ten days. I have seen how sick and wounded were treated at the Yale Hospital there. The gentry there has approached the Hunan government and secured $50,000 annually to co-operate with the Yale in China, Changsha.

RECENT CHANGES

"Last Monday, I addressed the Chinese at the Yale Chapel. Students were singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" when Southern troops fired at Northern fleeing soldiers."

Mr. Stokes then spoke of the changes of the recent years at Yale. He said that since the administration of Dr. Hadley, the endowment has been increased from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000. Besides that the graduates and alumni of the college had raised $500,000 to provide for better pay for the professors. He spoke of the purchase of new property and of notable gifts to the school. He also traced the work done by Yale in China and described the recent reorganisation of Yale University.

Mr. Chung in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Stokes said that it gave him genuine pleasure to be able to have them as guests. The association wanted to show its appreciation to Yale by extending a hearty greeting to one of her most important administrative officers. He then called on those present to drink to the health of the guests.

Dr. Pott, after tracing the introduction of American education in China through Dr. Young Wing, pointed out the mutual benefit derived from the existence of both state and private or endowed colleges.

DR. POTT SPEAKS

"Education should not be entirely left to the state," said Dr. Pott. "If it is left to the state entirely, political influence may enter, and it will be fatal to the system. On the whole, the existence of both kinds of institutions works well, although each has its good characteristics and faults. I hope it will be the same in China."

Mr. Yui spoke on the progress of education during the last few years. He pointed to the general spread of education through the introduction of the phonetic system, the movement to bring spoken and written languages more closely together, the movement for vocation education and the association of educators of one province with other provinces.

The speaker pointed out importance of the three proposed universities, the Nankai University and the Southwestern University, both to be established with an initial expense of $1,000,000 each and the Amoy University, being inaugurated by an Amoy millionaire, who has placed his estate of $5,000,000 to the disposal of the university.

Among the guests present at the banquet were Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Southern peace delegate, Dr. C. T. Wang, peace delegate at Versailles, and Mrs. Wang, Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Throop, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, the Rev. W. P. Robert, Messrs. Benedict, Holt, Sheridan, C. H. Wang, S. Z. Ni, Ponsen Chu, Bartlett Yung, S. C. Chu and Y. C. Lu.

The speeches were interposed with college songs and yells.

Police Inspector Sentenced To Jail

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, June 16.—The sentence passed on Police Inspector Henry for perjury in connection with his trial recently for neglect of duty, was an indeterminate one of from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Ambassador Davis May Be Placed In Presidential Race

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, June 17.—The Matin states that the object of the visit of Colonel House, who is now on his way to England from America, is to persuade Mr. J. W. Davis, the American Ambassador in London, to become a candidate for the Presidency at the Democratic Convention.

Munition Shortage Downfall Of French

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, June 17.—The French battalion, which was captured by the Turkish Nationalists in Cilicia, was previously in occupation of Bozanti, 35 miles northwest of Adana.

The French troops marching in column formation, succeeded in forcing a passage through the enemy and proceeded in the direction of the coast but, when twelve miles from Adana, shortage of ammunition forced them to capitulate.

URGES ALTRUISM

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, June 16.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a course of a speech yesterday, urged Americans not to listen to selfish provincial plans, renouncing the altruism that sent the American Army overseas.

MILITARY COSTS MUST BE CUT, IS OPINION OF LAW

Commons Told Supply Of Recruits For Army Still Adequate

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 16.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government fully realised the necessity of cutting down military expenditure wherever possible.

He added that there was no question of increasing our commitments in Mesopotamia and Persia but that, on the other hand, the Government was trying to reduce them.

Replying to Captain C. R. Coote, Sir Archibald Williamson, Financial Secretary to the War Office, said that the supply of recruits for the Regular Army was still adequate.

Litvonoff Denies Desire To Execute Old Russian Pacts

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 16.—In connection with the Times statement yesterday with regard to a reported statement by M. Krassin as to possible retaliation by the Soviet if they were compelled to accept liability for the debts, incurred by previous Russian governments, a telegram from Copenhagen states that M. Litvinoff denies that the Soviet intended to demand the execution of former treaties with the Allies, including the Treaty of London concluded in 1915, whereby Constantinople, is accorded to Russia.

Persia And Japan To Open Cordial Relations, Is Plan

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 16.—The Persian Foreign Minister, Prince Firouz, gave a banquet at Claridge's Hotel last night in honor of the Council of the League of Nations.

The Japanese Ambassador, responding to the toast of the League, cordially agreed with Prince Firouz in his desire for the opening of commercial relations between Persia and Japan, which he said were at the present time of the most meagre description but he was confident, would increase soon as the result of improved communications.

SHIPPING CAUCUS

Genoa, June 16.—The International Shipping Conference was inaugurated today as a section of the League of Nations.

Twenty-five countries represented, including Canada, India and Australia. The delegates to the Conference also comprise a number of ship-owners and representatives of seamen's unions.

Beat Profiteers, New Rule Made By Hungarians

(*Reuter's Service*)

Budapest, June 16.—The Minister of Justice today introduced into the National Assembly a bill, providing for corporal punishment for male profiteers and fixing a maximum penalty of 25 strokes of the birch.

ANFU POWER CHALLENGED; TROOPS ARE NEAR PEKING

Chang Tso-lin Due In Capital Today With Key To Situation

CLASH PROBABLE

Will Fight Anfuites If Chin's Premiership Is Opposed

TUAN HELPLESS

Marshal's Attempt To Fill Official Post Lacks Support

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Staff Wire to* THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, June 19.—Chang Tso-lin is due to arrive here today. Little Hsu is already here and troops are moving in all the territory contiguous to Peking. A decision apparently is approaching and the outlook for Tuan Chi-jui and the Anfuites is perilous.

Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun and others of the Chihli faction steadily have been moving up troops around Peking in the last week and are believed to have the situation nearly under control. The Anfuites now are powerless except in Peking and its immediate environs as Chihli troops are reported all along the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Peking railway line.

The test will come next week when Chin Yun-peng's leave of absence expires. Chang Tso-lin may attempt to force Chin Yun-peng back and if the Anfuites challenge him it is believed likely he will disband the Anfuites.

The possibility that Tuan Chi-jui will take the premiership is slight as he has not enough military support. If there is to be a clash it will come next week. Action before the Dragon Boat Festival is impossible for the troops would not move unless they are paid, but when the festival is over they may be persuaded to fight.

This situation sums up the greatest challenge to the Anhui faction since Tuan and Little Hsu came into power three years ago.

While a weak compromise is probable, as usually happens there is the possibility that the outcome of the events of the next two weeks will mould the future course of politics in China.

SOUTHERN LEADERS HERE GET APPEAL FROM TUAN

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 19.—Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has telegraphed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, urging their assistance in restoring peace in the general interests of the nation.

Peking, June 19.—With the arrival of General Chang Tso-lin this morning and General Tsao Kun this evening important developments are expected. The situation has become a struggle between parties. While General Chang Tso-lin's policy is as usual to some extent unknown, it is expected that the first result of his visit will be Chin Yung-peng's resumption of the Premiership.

The three main planks of the Anfu Party's program are (1) the opening of official peace negotiations with Tang Shao-yi, (2) the recapture of Changsha and (3) the sending of an expedition against General Hsiung Keh-wu, who as an adherent of the Canton Government in fighting against the Yunnanese and Kweichowese. The Chihli Party are firmly adhering to the President's policy of holding aloof from negotiations with either Southern party.

The President believes that peace with unification throughout the country is essential and that flirtations with either the Canton or the Yunnan Party will lead to further fighting and possibly further divisions of political parties.

This view is widely supported in the North, the Anfu Club alone opposing it. The President is therefore earnestly endeavoring to reunite the South and to remove dissension in the North as a preliminary to negotiations between the two main forces.

While the arrival in Peking of General Chang Tso-lin, General Tsao Kun and General Hsu Shu-tseng is not likely immediately to affect the situation in the South it may bring about a working compromise in the North, which will

(Continued on Page 7)

TWO SHIPS DUE WITH U.S. MAIL

Another Change Announced In Time Of Arrival Of Empress Of Russia

By reason of another change in the time of the arrival today of the liner Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services it is announced that the tender with incoming passengers is due to arrive at the Municipal jetty at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The tender with outgoing passengers and mails for Manila and Hongkong will leave the jetty at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

In addition to a heavy mail that the Empress of Russia is bringing another large mail consignment from America will arrive on the Arabia Maru from Seattle. Two thousand bags in all are expected at the American Post Office and the box mail will be distributed today.

Mail for America will be dispatched tomorrow on T.K.K. liner Shinyo Maru and a change also has been announced in the arrival of this vessel from Hongkong. The outbound tender to the Shinyo Maru will leave the Municipal Jetty at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mail to go on this boat will be received at the American Post Office until 8 o'clock Monday morning, for registered matter and until 8:30 o'clock for ordinary mail.

The steamer Nile of the China Mail, bound for San Francisco by way of Honolulu is due off Woosung from Hongkong at daybreak Tuesday. The incoming tender from the Nile is expected to arrive at the jetty about 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the jetty at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

SONG SERVICE TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR NEW CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

States of America, open and attractive to Christians of other nationalities as well as to Americans.

PROPOSED BUDGETS

In line with the general project three alternative budgets have been prepared for consideration this afternoon.

The alternative budgets to be presented for approval are as follows:

1920-21 (All amounts in local currency).

A. If continued as at present without a pastor.

Hall	$1,200
Speakers	720
Music	300
Bulletin and printing	880
Social	500
Charities	500
Incidentals	400
	$4,500

B. With temporary pastor, hall, music, printing and social as above $2,880

Pastor (part of expenses)	4,000
Charities	800
Incidentals	1,320
	$9,000

C. With permanent pastor from America.

Items as per B. above	$9,000
Salary (total $10,000)	6,000
Travel from America	1,000
	$16,000

Soochow Pupils Real Patriots

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Soochow, June 17.—That Soochow University students are real patriots is quite evident from the results of the campaign for volunteers for the summer vacation school movement which has just closed.

Last week, Mr. R. G. Boville, who is in China under the auspices of the Vacation Bible School movement of America, visited the several mission schools in Soochow and presented the cause from the standpoint of doing a patriotic service by helping reduce illiteracy and teaching the people some of the fundamental principls of hygiene and a few lessons from the Bible. His presentation of the matter was followed by a systematic campaign of several days.

At Soochow University, the matter was presented for three successive days by Miss Bettie Ridgway, assistant professor of English, and then personal work was carried on for several days longer. Day by day the number has grown until, at last account, more than one hundred and forty Soochow University students have volunteered to give a part of their summer vacation to teaching a summer school.

This is more than one third of the student body, and is nearly three times as many as yet reported by any single school.

St. Mary's Holds Reception; Will Stage Play Soon

Performances To Take Place At Olympic On Friday And Monday Week

A reception was given yesterday at St. Mary's Hall to the friends and relations of students. The guests were given a chance to see the buildings, especially the new guest room fitted up in Chinese style. This was followed by an exhibition of work, a short program and then tea.

The commencement exercises will take place on Thursday at 4:30 and, weather permitting, will be held in the school garden. A class of 14 girls is to be graduated.

The school annual, the Phoenix, is expected to be out for distribution by commencement day. This year it is a larger volume than before and is written in lighter vein.

An English leaflet has been prepared with statistics of St. Mary's and will be given to all who are interested.

Last week the preparatory department received a visit from 14 students of the Nanking Normal School who attended recitations in language and reading and showed much interest.

The annual drill competition took place last Wednesday. There was a marked improvement in the way the exercises were done. A flag will be awarded on commencement day to the captain of the best company.

Next term there will be a special teacher of domestic science and the course in that subject will be extended and improved.

The play in aid of the China building of the new St. Mary's Hall is now being rehearsed constantly and should be very amusing. Two delightful, little plays have been chosen and much work is being put into the preparations. The performances will take place in the Olympic Theater at 8 o'clock on Friday and at 3 o'clock on June 28. Tickets are now on sale at the Sincere Co., Wing On Co., and Moutrie's.

Tobacco Company To Send Fifteen Students Abroad

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, Ltd., and its managing director, Mr. Kam Chiu-nan, will send 15 advanced students of English to the United States and European countries to pursue higher course of studies.

A set of rules have been drawn up by the company and a committee has been appointed to handle the examination of the candidates. The committee will include Dr. T. H. Lee, Mr. Y. C. Tong and Dr. Huang Yen-pei. The students are expected to sail in August.

The colleges which have been asked to send two candidates each to the competitive examination, to be conducted on August 1 in the World Chinese Students' Federation, Bubbling Well Road, are St. John's University, Nanyang College, Fuhtan College, Peking University, Shanghai Baptist College, Boone College, Tangshan Engineering College, Canton College, Nanking University, Union Medical School, Yale Foundation of Changsha, Shansi University, Soochow University, Nankai College, Shantung Christian University, Peiyang University, Chekiang University and the Government University of Peking.

CHANGSHA QUIET AFTER CAPTURE BY INVADERS

Prices Go Sky-High When Invaders Enter The Siangtan City

(*China Press Correspondent*)

Changsha, June 10, 1920.—Although there has been no actual disorder in Changsha, the people have been very apprehensive for more than a week. Yesterday news came from Siangtan that the outposts of the southern army were within five miles of the city and that a delegation from the Siangtan Chamber of Commerce had gone out to parley with them. They were apparently unable to come to any agreement, however, for the southerners announced that they would begin the bombardment of the city at 5 p.m.

This morning news came that there had been actual fighting in Siangtan and that those troops of the 7th Division under Military Governor Chang's brother were retreating towards Changsha.

Several days ago the Governor arrested the head of the Chamber of Commerce in Changsha and forced him to send a letter to his associates urging them to make up a contribution for the governor, in order that he could pay off his troops and thus prevent any disorder in the city.

It is said that the final sum agreed upon was one month's rent from every landlord and one month's rent from every tenant. Some estimate it to be about $400,000. The latest report is that the total sum has been subscribed and that $70,000 has already been paid over.

Thus, if Chang Ching-yao is compelled to leave shortly, as everyone expects, he will have something saved up for a rainy day.

During the last week Changsha has been entertaining distinguished visitors in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Stokes has been for many years the secretary of Yale University and has been prominently mentioned as a possible successor to President Hadley, whose resignation takes effect soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have been spending their Sabbatical year in New Zealand and on their return journey have made this trip to Changsha for the purpose of seeing the Yale work, of which Mr. Stokes has been one of the leading supporters since its beginning.

In spite of the great agitation in the city, he has been able to visit the different compounds which have been successively occupied by the work as it enlarged, and has been entertained by some of the leading Chinese friends of the Yale work as well as by the foreigners.

He has been particularly impressed by this close co-operation with the Chinese which has distinguished the Yale work.

SUEZ TRAFFIC

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 17.—The annual report of the Suez Canal Company shows that the number of passages in 1919 was 3,986, as compared with 2,522 in 1918 and 5,085 in 1913.

The amount of tonnage passed through the Canal was 16,000,000 tons, of which 11,250,000 tons was British, as compared with 9,250,000 tons in 1918 and 20,000,000 tons in 1913.

Japan Refuses To End Military Pact

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, June 19.—War Office authorities state that, whatever the Chinese opinion to the contrary, the time is not yet ripe for the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement.

Fengtien Tuchun On Way; Li And Tsao To Follow

In reply to the second request of President Hsu Shih-chang to come up to Peking, General Chang Tso-lin, the Fengtien Tuchun, telegraphed that he would start for the capital immediately and is expected to arrive there this morning. Sickness has prevented him from leaving Mukden earlier, he said.

Generals Tsao Kun and Li Shun, however, answered that, in view of the Hunan trouble, they are unable to leave their posts for the present, but will both come up when the situation is relieved.

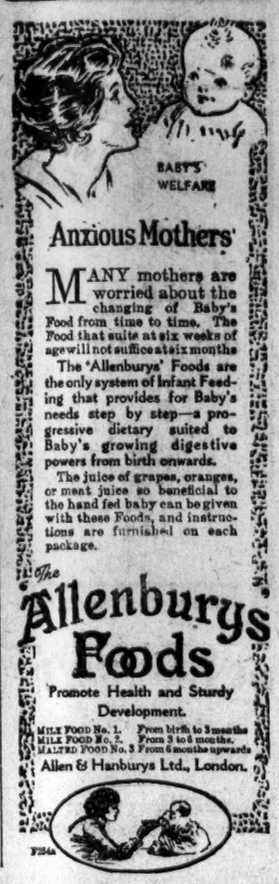
According to the reports of General Wang Chuan-yuan, the routed troops of the Seventh, Eleventh and Twentieth divisions are pouring into his province, especially Hankow and Wuchang. Yochow is expected to fall any moment and the foreign residents there have been sent to an American warship for protection.

General Tan Yen-kai, the victorious Southern commander, has arrived in Changsha and assumed the office of military governor of the province. His vanguards, over 7,000 strong, under command of General Chao Hun-ti, have left Changsha in an effort to capture Yochow.

General Wang Chuan-yuan has sent $100,000 in cash and 600 bags of rice to Chang Ching-yao, the defeated Tuchun of Hunan, who is now taking refuge on the gunboat Kiangsue, near Yochow.

Five Leave For Manila Today To Study Aviation

Five graduates of the Nan Yuan Aviation School will sail today for Manila on the Empress of Russia to study at the Curtiss Aviation School there. They expect to spend one year in the islands. They are Liu Tao-yi, Wu Shu-kwei, Tsao Ming-tsi, Chen Tai-yao and Wang Shao-fung.


BABY'S WELFARE
Anxious Mothers
MANY mothers are worried about the changing of Baby's Food from time to time. The Food that suits at six weeks of age will not suffice at six months
The 'Allenburys' Foods are the only system of Infant Feeding that provides for Baby's needs step by step—a progressive dietary suited to Baby's growing digestive powers from birth onwards.
The juice of grapes, oranges, or meat juice so beneficial to the hand fed baby can be given with these Foods, and instructions are furnished on each package.
The Allenburys Foods
Promote Health and Sturdy Development.
MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months
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Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

Every person wishes to GET AHEAD, but many are unwilling to pay the price.

Takes money to MAKE money, and it is admitted by all men who have ACHIEVED, in a financial way, that THEIR HARDEST FIGHT was in the SAVING of the FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Only COURAGE and SELF-CONTROL will enable one to SYSTEMATICALLY lay by some part of one's EARNINGS each week, but after a while it isn't at all hard, in fact, it becomes second nature.

As the bank balance GROWS, one's sense of INDEPENDENCE increases. Confidence and self-respect follow—and when OPPORTUNITY knocks at the door, one IS READY!

Open a SAVINGS account! Start putting away something! Our SAVINGS department will pay you 4 per cent from the day you begin, and our Mr. Britton will be glad to greet you. Come in!

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Beaver Board has endless uses about the farm. It's just the thing to line your work shop and it's even better for the building of a beautiful new room in some waste space in the house.

In a new booklet, "Building More Comfort into the Farm Home," you'll find many suggestions. It's free, together with an actual piece of Beaver Board, if you ask us.

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at Under Cost Prices

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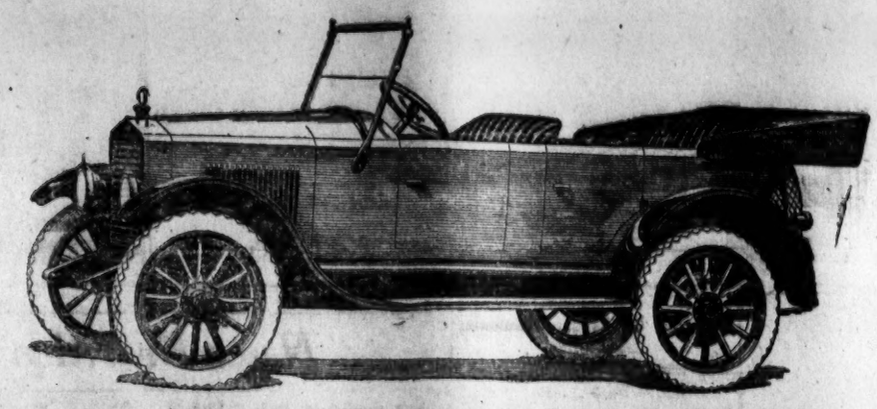
HATS

at Special Prices

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

America's Smartest Small Car



If you are looking for the comforts of a **LARGE CAR.**

If you would like to enjoy the Same

RIDING COMFORT—POWER—SPEED and ACCELERATION,

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ESSEX

Let us prove these claims—you being the Judge.

We believe that the **ESSEX** was "made for Shanghai."

The Size is right— cost of operation low.

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Our time is your time. Phone C. 322

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America's Smartest Small Car

FIREMEN ARE IN PERIL FIGHTING PECULIAR BLAZE

Suspicious Circumstances Are Reported When Tea Godown Is Ablaze

The fire at Nos. 35-6-7 Soochow Road has proved of a very stubborn and peculiar nature. Members of the Fire Brigade were at work all Thursday night under rather irksome conditions and had a very strenuous time to keep the fire down on the upper floor where the tea was stored.

About 24 hours after the original call the firemen were working on some burning tea in the doorway on the first floor between the center and west portions of the godown, when there was a burst of flame accompanied by dark black smoke among the stacks of tea chests right down the far end of the godown. This was surprising as at noon there was not the slightest trace of any fire in this section among the tea which up to the present had been saved.

The six firemen who were at work under a foreign fireman in the doorway immediately paid attention to the new blaze, but unfortunately the water pressure was insufficient to hold an unnatural outbreak and a call was sent in.

The men at work on the godown in the meantime, although hampered by water, stuck at it.

The foreign fireman and some of the Chinese however were overcome and had to get back to the window for air. The assisting section from Central promptly laid on additional lines of hose, but they also were frustrated for some time on account of water pressure although a powerful pump had been brought into use, and it took some time before this outbreak was confirmed.

Several men were temporarily overcome. A large section of men were kept at work all night and had a difficult task. At two spots particularly the conditions were so dangerous that practically every fireman was more or less overcome. Station Officer Thompson and Fireman Kinnaird both are suffering from the effects.

Shanghai American School Personals

Miss Lillian Thomason, who has been connected with the school nearly five years teaching the first and second grades, left last evening for Kuling where she is to spend her holiday.

Miss A. M. Rhodes, acting principal, will leave shortly accompanied by Miss Frances Adams who has been in charge of local music in the High School for the past five years.

Miss Frances Taylor who for the past year has had charge of the third and fourth grades will also spend the summer at Kuling.

Miss Lila K. La Mond, musical instructor who has been with the school for over three years, will spend the summer in Shanghai.

Miss Mary Lowrie will leave early in July for Kuling where she expects to spend her first summer in China.

Miss Katherine Hand, who has been connected with the school for the past year and is planning to enter missionary work with the Presbyterian Board, expects to spend the summer in Kuling in the study of Chinese.

Miss Mildred Watkins, instructor in Bible, leaves for Kashing for a visit before going to Kuling for the summer.

Miss Geneveive Baily, teacher of the fifth and sixth grades for the past three years, expects to remain in Shanghai during the summer.

Mr. T. O. Burgiss, professor of science, will go to Chi Kong-san where he will spend the summe with his brother.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dadisman, preceptress, is going to Kuling where with her small daughter Virginia she will spend the summer.

Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, who has mothered the small boys as matron for over three years, will go to Vladivostok—her old home at the first opportunity passage can be secured.

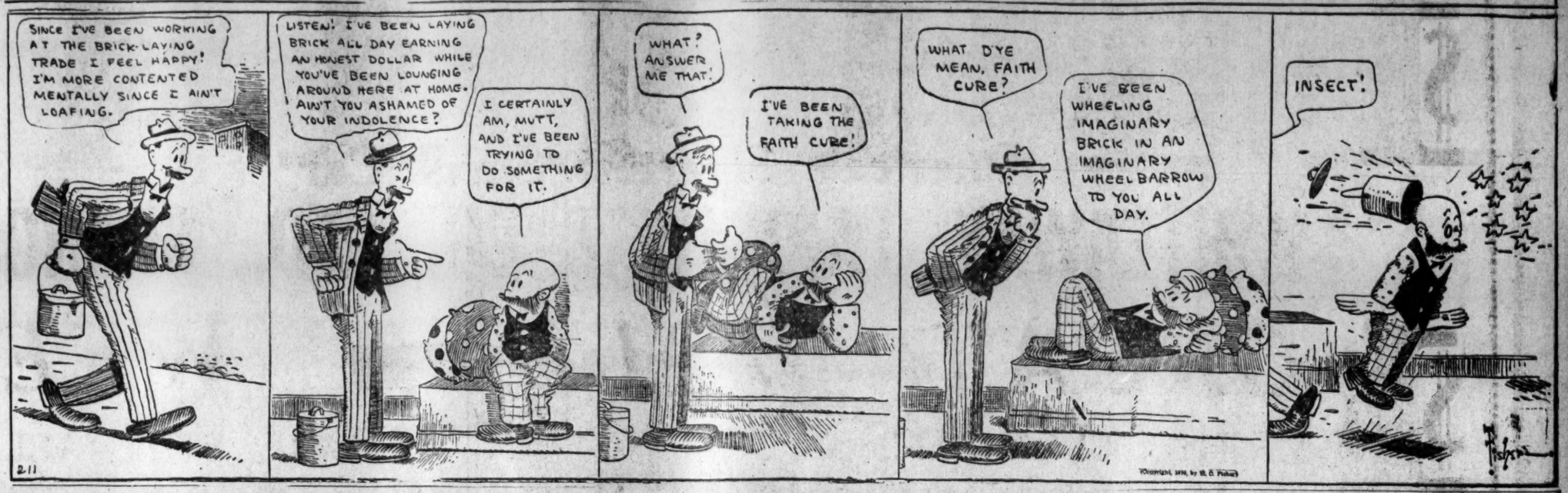
Mrs. W. F. Beaman, home manager, plans to spend the summer in Shanghai.

Mr. W. F. Beaman who has recently entered on his duties as business manager, plans to spend the summer at the school getting the buildings and grounds into shape for the next session which begins September 20.

Dr. Wellington Koo Will Marry Shortly

The engagement of Dr. Welling Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, to Miss Huey Huang daughter of a millionaire sugar merchant in Japan, is announced and the marriage will take place in Washington very soon. Dr. Koo is now on his way to America from the Paris peace table.

MUTT & JEFF — Just Imagine What An Imagination The Little Fellow Has — By Bud Fisher


SINCE I'VE BEEN WORKING AT THE BRICK-LAYING TRADE I FEEL HAPPY! I'M MORE CONTENTED MENTALLY SINCE I AIN'T LOAFING.
LISTEN! I'VE BEEN LAYING BRICK ALL DAY EARNING AN HONEST DOLLAR WHILE YOU'VE BEEN LOUNGING AROUND HERE AT HOME. AIN'T YOU ASHAMED OF YOUR INDOLENCE?
I CERTAINLY AM, MUTT, AND I'VE BEEN TRYING TO DO SOMETHING FOR IT.
WHAT? ANSWER ME THAT!
I'VE BEEN TAKING THE FAITH CURE!
WHAT D'YE MEAN, FAITH CURE?
I'VE BEEN WHEELING IMAGINARY BRICK IN AN IMAGINARY WHEELBARROW TO YOU ALL DAY.
INSECT!

Consul General In Praise Of Shanghai Work Of School Here

The fourth annual commencement of the Shanghai American School took place on Thursday, June 17 at five o'clock, at Masonic Hall in Shanghai.

Since this class of nine was the largest to be graduated the event was of increasing interest, not only to the friends of the class but to the American community of China who are watching with interest the growth of the school.

The hall was literally a bower of flowers, having been transformed with bamboo and hundreds of Easter lilies by the Junior Class assisted by a committee of the faculty.

The graceful, feathery bamboo partially concealed the side walls while the lilies, palms and ivy were massed as a background for the class and speakers.

GLEE CLUB TAKES PART

At the appointed hour, the class and faculty entered, preceded by the Glee Club singing the processional march from "The Comrade Song of Hope" by Adolph Adam, with Mr. Gardner Tewkesbury at the organ.

On the platform with the class were seated The Hon. E. S Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, Judge Lobingier, Dr. W. H. Hudson, chairman of the board of managers of the school, Rev. W. B. Nance, speaker of the day, Rev. M. F. Stauffer and Miss Amy S. Rhodes, acting principal of the school.

The program was opened by the singing of "Unfold Ye Portals" from "Redemption" by Gounod.

The invocation was given by Dr. Stauffer. This was followed by "Moszkowskie's Serenade" rendered by a part chorus.

The address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. W. B. Nance, vice-president of Soochow University, who in a very scholarly manner, traced the philosophy of life from the earliest Greeks to the Christian era.

Following this a double quartette of girls sang "Wynken, Blynken and Nod" by Nevin, the solo part being taken by Mrs. Rawlinson, with Miss La Monde and Miss Loretta Crawford at the piano.

CONSUL GENERAL TALKS

Miss Rhodes presented the class to Consul-General Cunningham, who addressed them briefly, expressing great pride and appreciation of the work of the school.

One of the most delightful events of the commencement was the recital given by the pupils of Miss La Monde, the head of the instrumental music department of the school.

There had been three previous recitals in which the pupils of Mrs. Taylor, Miss McConnell and Miss La Monde had performed, each attesting to the skillful training and progress made in this department of the school's work.

The last recital, however, was composed entirely of the most advanced pupils and deserves the greatest expression of appreciation for the artistic finish of the work done.

There was much remarkable talent evidenced and an assurance of power gained only by careful direction of ability. Program follows:

HERE IS PROGRAM

Sonate Pathetique First Movement ..... Beethoven
Barcarolle Op. 18 .... MacDowell
Mary Cline
Song Without Words Op. 53. No. 3 ....Mendelssohn
From The Depths Op. 55. No. 6 .... MacDowell
Louise Rowe
Grande Valse Brillante Op. 18 .... Chopin
Norwegian Bridal Procession Op. 19. No. 2 ..... Grieg
Edward Lockwood
Isolee ..... Ravina
Frances Bowen
Impromptu Op. 90 No. 4 ..Schubert
The Fauns ..... Chaminade
Margaret Pilley
Polonaise Op. 26 No. 1 .... Chopin
Serenade ..... Jensen
Elizabeth Rugh
Wynken, Blynken, and Nod .... Nevin
Girls Double Quartette
Soloist, Mrs. Rawlinson
Impromptu Op. 29 ..... Chopin
Soaring Op. 12. No. 21 .. Schumann
Loretta Crawford
Novellette ..... MacDowell
Fantaisie Impromptu Op. 66 ..... Chopin
Helen Proctor

News Brevities

The Cantonese Baptist Church was dedicated before a large [illegible] day. Pastor Shien Liang-chai presided and speeches were delivered by Pastors Li Chin-lung and Chen Chin-yung.

* * *

There will be a memorial service for the Martyrs of 1900 at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Dr. Arthur H. Smith will deliver the principal address. In the evening at 8 o'clock, another service will be conducted in Chinese.

* * *

Health films will be screened at the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of Moutrie and Co., Ltd., will take place on Thursday at 5 o'clock.

* * *

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, who will address the twentieth Anniversary Memorial Service for boxer year martyrs at the Y.M.C.A. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, will lead the missionary prayer meeting on Monday at 5:15 at Union Church Hall.

* * *

Speech day and presentation of prizes of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese will be held on Wednesday, June 3, at 5 p.m.

* * *

A general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd., will be held on Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Friday is the June settlement day of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

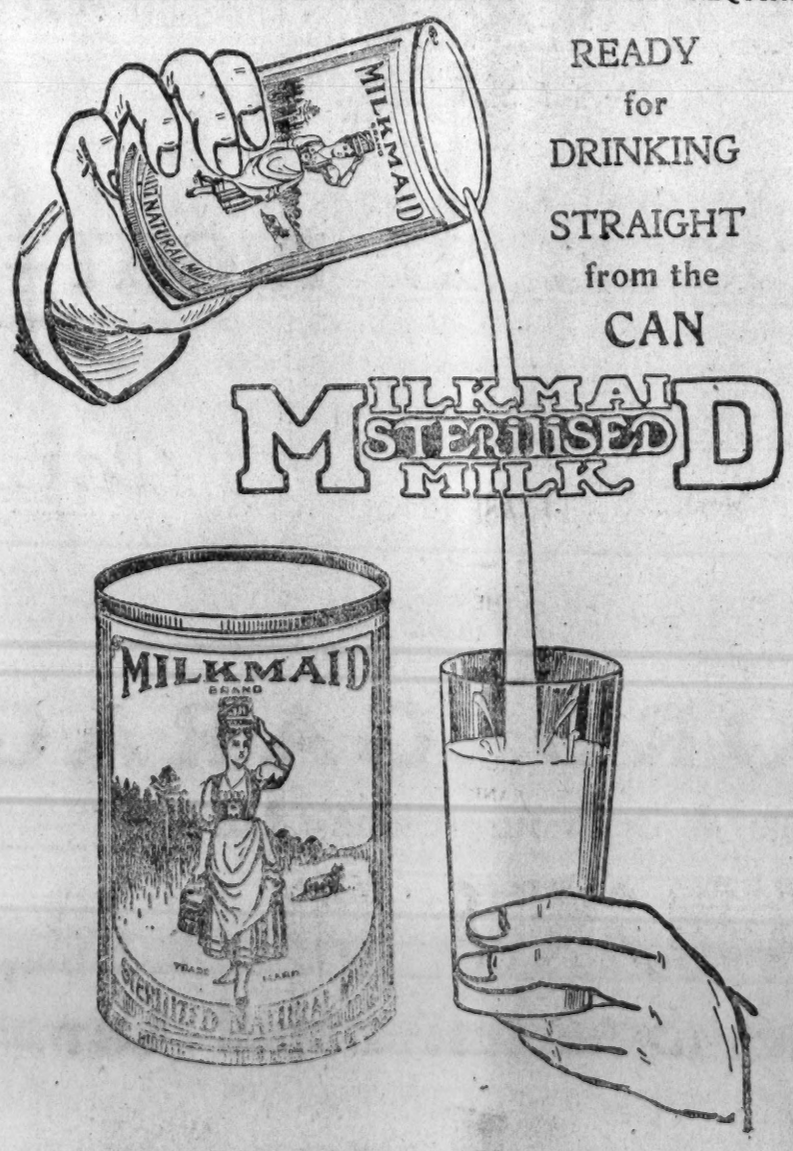
GORGAS IS ILL

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—Surgeon General William Crawford Gorgas, late of the United States Army, is dangerously ill.

Glover's Famous Dog Remedies
Learn the Cure and Prevention of the diseases of your dog.
Book "Dog Diseases and How to Feed" Sent free on request.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st St. New York, U. S. A.
Agents: Muller, Phipps & Hedges, Ltd., Shanghai

"STERILISED"
INVALUABLE IN ILLNESS
AND
WHENEVER RELIABLE DRINKING MILK IS SPECIALLY REQUIRED



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SOLD BY ALL STORES

NOW READY
ROSENSTOCK'S
1920 DIRECTORY
AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
OF CHINA
China-Manila Edition: $14.00
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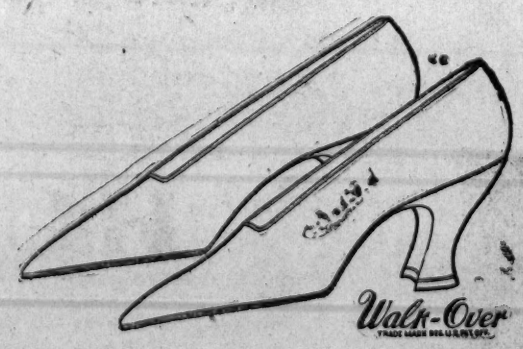
Walk-Over
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
White Footwear
SHOES THAT BRING YOU BACK AGAIN.
That's the kind you like to wear.
That's the kind we like to sell.

These hot days call for a pair of light airy shoes, such as we are now showing in White Kid, Buckskin and Canvas. See them displayed in our windows. Call in and let us fit you.



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We have a fine assortment of these shoes.

Walk-Over Shoe Store
24 NANKING ROAD

YOUR ULTIMATE CHOICE — "Famous For Flavor" Coffee
Served at SULLIVAN'S, 36 Nanking Road
Blended and roasted by I. SHAININ & CO., 100 Szechuen Road

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

GREAT DOLLAR WEEK

THE EXCHANGE IS FALLING BUT WE ARE STILL ABLE TO OFFER YOU REMARKABLE VALUES DURING THE LAST WEEK OF OUR SALE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

500 DOZEN LADIES' WHITE COTTON VESTS, WITH FANCY TOPS, GOOD QUALITY, AMERICAN MADE. USUAL PRICE 70 Cents each
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 4

200 CASES OF WHITE ROSE LAUNDRY SOAP, A GOOD SOAP FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
WORTH $1.00 for 10 CAKES.
THIS WEEK $1.00 30 Cakes

200 SETS ONLY OF OUR FAMOUS CHELSEA CHINA-WARE JUGS, 3 SIZES 1, 1½, 2 PENT.
WORTH $2.00 SET
THIS WEEK $1.00

TURKISH TOWELS, GOOD QUALITY ENGLISH MADE. SIZE 18×36 INS. WELL WORTH $1.00 each
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 2

425 PACKETS OF 100 FAMOUS BURMA CHEROOTS, A VERY GOOD SMOKE.
USUAL PRICE $2.50
THIS WEEK $1.00 per pkt.

220 DOZEN BROWN LACE ANKLE HOSE, LISLE FEET AND TOPS. USUAL PRICE $2.00 pair
THIS WEEK $1.00 a pair

200 CLOTH BOUND NOVELS, ASSORTED TITLES BY VARIOUS AUTHORS.
WORTH TODAY, 50 cts. each
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 4

125 ONLY MOULDED GLASS FRUIT STANDS, HEIGHT 10 INS.
USUAL PRICE $1.75
THIS WEEK $1.00

125 ONLY FRILLED EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES. GOOD QUALITY, FULL SIZES.
USUAL PRICE $1.50 each
THIS WEEK $1.00

175 DOZEN GENTS PLAIN COTTON SOCKS, ALL COLOURS, ALL SIZES, GOOD QUALITY.
USUAL PRICE 75 cts. pair
THIS WEEK $1.00 3 pairs

150 DOZEN WHITE LISLE HOSE VERY FINE LISLE THREAD FULL FASHION LEG. USUAL PRICE $1.50
THIS WEEK $1.00

350 ECLIPSE WRITING TABLETS CONTAINING LARGE SHEETS OF CREAM WOVE BOND PAPER.
WORTH 50 cts. each
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 4

25 DOZEN GREY ENAMELLED BASINS AMERICAN MADE DIAMETER 12 INCHES.
USUAL PRICE 80 cts.
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 2

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, GOOD THICK QUALITY, ENGLISH MADE. SIZE 27×54 INS.
WELL WORTH $2.00 each
THIS WEEK $1.00

52 ONLY BOYS' STRAW HATS, SIZES 6½, 6⅝, 6¾ ONLY ENGLISH MADE
USUAL PRICE $2.50
THIS WEEK $1.00

3,000 YARDS COLOURED CHIFFONS, SUITABLE FOR TRIMMING AND DRAPING. USUAL PRICE $1.00 yard
THIS WEEK $1.00 6 yards

200 BUNDLES OF ASSORTED TOYS SLIGHTLY SHOP SOILED
USUAL PRICE $4.00
THIS WEEK $1.00

DOLLAR BARGAINS

180 SQUARE YARDS ONLY ENGLISH MADE PRINTED LINOLEUM GOOD THICK QUALITY.
USUAL PRICE $2.50
THIS WEEK $1.00

9 DOZEN ONLY GENTS REAL LEATHER BELTS TAN, OR BLACK, AMERICAN MADE.
USUAL PRICES $1.25 each
THIS WEEK $1.00

300 YARDS FINE QUALITY STRIPED FRENCH CAMBRIC ON WHITE GROUNDS GUARANTEED FAST COLOURS.
USUAL PRICE 90 cts. yard
THIS WEEK $1.00 2 yards

50 ONLY LADIES' HAIR BRUSHES
SATINWOOD BACKS, GOOD QUALITY BRISTLE.
USUAL PRICE $1.50
THIS WEEK $1.00

60 YARDS ONLY BLUE AND GREEN, "REXINE" ENGLISH MADE, A GOOD IMITATION LEATHER.
USUAL PRICE $3.00 yard
THIS WEEK $1.00 yard

50 SUITS ONLY MEN'S STRIPED COTTON PYJAMAS, ALL SIZES
USUAL PRICE $3.50
THIS WEEK $1.00

300 YARDS SOFT FINISH FINE WHITE DRESS MUSLIN 40 IN. WIDE. A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
USUAL PRICE $1.00
THIS WEEK $1.00 2 yards

30 ONLY COMBINATION LEATHER COVERED POCKET BOOK AND WALLET, GOOD STRONG QUALITY.
USUAL PRICE 75 cts.
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 2

40 DOZENS ONLY PLAIN CLARET GLASSES (SLIGHTLY CLOUDED).
USUAL PRICE $3.50 dozen
THIS WEEK $1.00

99 ONLY BEST QUALITY INDIAN MADE FIBRE DOOR MATS SIZES 16×28 INCHES.
USUAL PRICE $1.75
THIS WEEK $1.00

16 DOZEN MEN'S BRACES (SIMILAR TO GOYOT) VARIOUS DESIGNS, STRONG.
USUAL PRICE $1.00 pair
THIS WEEK $1.00 2 pairs

100 YARDS ONLY WHITE DRESS LINEN 36" WIDE GOOD WASHING QUALITY.
USUAL PRICE $1.50 yard
THIS WEEK $1.00 2 yards

80 ONLY "SCRIBO" STYLOGRAPIC PENS COMPLETE WITH CLEANER AND FILLER IN BOX
USUAL PRICE 50 cts.
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 3

PLEASE NOTE

DURING THE FITTING OF OUR NEW UP TO DATE ARCADE FRONT THE SZECHUEN ROAD DOOR WILL BE CLOSED AND THE ONLY ENTRANCE WILL BE FROM NANKING ROAD

100 PAIRS ONLY ROPE SOLED BOOTS, CANVAS UPPERS VERY STRONG, SIZES 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11.
USUAL PRICE $1.50 pair
THIS WEEK $1.00 pair

33 DOZEN ONLY MEN'S COTTON INDIA GAUNE VESTS OR PANTS, SMALL SIZES ONLY.
USUAL PRICE $1.50
THIS WEEK $1.00

300 YARDS SUPERFINE WHITE LAWN, MERCERISED FINISH, 44 INCHES WIDE.
USUAL PRICE 85 cts. yard
THIS WEEK $1.00 2 yards

50 ONLY CHERRY WOOD PIPES, WITH GOOSE BONE STEMS, BONE MOUTH PIECE.
USUAL PRICE 40 cts. yard
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 4

125 BOTTLES OF "HOWARDS" POLISH COMPRISING LIQUID CLEANER AND POLISHING PASTE FOR BLACK OR BROWN BOOTS.
USUAL PRICE 50 cts.
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 3

22 DOZEN MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BELTS, ASSORTED DESIGNS, GOOD STRONG QUALITY
USUAL PRICE $1.25 each
THIS WEEK $1.00 for 2

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS — CASH -:- NO CREDIT

REWARD OFFERED FOR GIRL SLAYER; CHAUFFEUR HELD

Keeper To Pay $500 For Arrest Of Yen Jui-sung, Alleged Murderer

A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of Yen Jui-sung, a Hupeh native who is alleged to have murdered Lien Yin, the famous sing-song girl whose body was found in a Siccawei wheat field on Wednesday, and made away with $6,000 worth of her jewelry. The sum of $1,000 is offered if Yen is arrested and the spoils of his murder are recovered. The offers are made by the keeper of the house for which Lien Yin belonged.

In an advertisement inserted by the keeper in the Shun Pao, Yen is described as a man of 30 years of age who talks the Shanghai dialect and stands about five feet in height. Dark in complexion and some time wearing smoked glasses. The alleged murdered is described as having played a game of dominoes at Lien Yin's house together with a certain Chu and another Yen prior to the murder.

SENT FOR HER

On the night of June 9, the notice said, Yen issued a call for Lien Yin from another sing song girl's house, asking her to play poker on his behalf. When he saw the large quantity of valuable jewelry on the person of the victim, he borrowed the motor car belonging to Chu and took a joy ride in the Siccawei district. Lien Yin was slain, continued the notice, and her valuables were taken by the murderer.

From other sources, it is learned that Yen was formerly a student of the Aurora University and was dismissed for misconduct. He spent most of his time in movie theaters and his friends claim that the plots screened by the local cinemas had a great deal of influence on him. The funds of the young man ran low and in view of the approaching settlement day, he committed the sanguine act, it is believed, to get money.

FREQUENTS HOUSES

Prior to the murder, he was seen to frequent sing song houses with a bottle of chloroform, but he told his friend that the bottle contained merely "a medical prescription."

The chauffeur of Chu is now being held as a material witness. The brooch worn by the victim has been recovered at a pawnshop on Avenue Edward VII. Police of the International and French Settlements and Nantao and Chapei are co-operating in ascertaining the whereabout of the alleged slayer.

New Light-Draft Steamer For Yangtsze Gorges Run

Here is the new shallow-draft river boat, Loong Mow, as she started off on her maiden voyage Friday for the Yangtsze Gorges, where she is to remain in commission during the season for Mackenzie and Company.

The little ship is not only excellently appointed but is remarkably high-powered and has been built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works with a particular view to overcoming the difficulties of navigation on the upper river.

Auto Bandits Raid Gold Shop; Police Slain; Four Hurt

Eight armed robbers in motor cars raided the Chun Kee Gold Shop in the French Concession, Tientsin, Friday morning and made away with a large quantity of gold. A constable was killed and four others hurt when police gave pursuit to the bandits.

The invaders drove away successfully. No arrest has been made.

PAINLEVE COMING HERE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Kyoto, June 19.—M. Painleve left for China yesterday evening, via Korea.

REIMERT MURDER DETAILS TOLD

Correspondent Describes Death Of Missionary Worker Near Yochow

(China Press Correspondence)

Hankow, June 14.—The tragic story of the murder of the Reverend William Reimert, acting principal of the Lakeside College, an educational institution of the United States Reformed Church Mission near the city of Yochow, Hunan, as a result of the looting of the latter city on June 13 by the retreating northern forces, after the capture of Changsha by the southrners, was given out by the American Consulate-General here today.

Mr. Reimert was acting principal of the college in the absence of the Reverend W. E. Hoy. At the time of the looting the foreign missionary staff at Yochow consisted of Mr. Reimert, Mrs. Hoy, Mrs. Lequear and Mr. Bachman.

On June 13 Mr. Bryant, commissioner of customs at Yochow, took a launch and went to the college in order to take away any of the foreigners who wished to leave at the dangerous hour, when the southern forces were approaching Yochow in feverish haste.

Mrs. Lequear and her two children left with Mr. Bryant, but Mrs. Hoy refused to leave, as she felt responsible for the safety of a large number of Chinese women who had sought refuge in the mission compound.

Therefore it is now presumed that Mr. Reimert lost his life in defending his charges when the northern soldiers attempted to ravish the woman refugees there.

Health Crusaders Of Y.M.C.A. Will Hold Parade Today

Bizarre Spectacle Planned As Part Of Fight To Check Disease

The Young Men's Christian Association will conduct another health parade this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Starting from the Association, the parade will go to North Soochow Road, along Shanse, Foochów, Yunnan, Avenue Edward VII, Thibet, Burkill, Park, Sinza, Peking and Szechuen Roads, back to the Association.

Each member of the procession will carry a flag or drawing concerning health. Many persons will carry the large flies, mosquitoes or rats prepared especially for this purpose.

A similar procession was held some weeks ago, and great interest was shown both by the Chinese and all foreigners. The Boys' Division of the Association has been pioneering this work. Last year some hundreds of boys were enlisted, but this year many thousands will co-operate in one way or another.

The purpose is to educate the populace along health lines, so as to prevent disease and clean up the alleys. Many societies have begun heartily to co-operate in the movement.

The entire work is being backed by the Municipal Health Department, and the parade could not be held except with the permission of the Police Department. The Chinese churches are behind the work, the pastors having officially voted for it. Inquiries of how to do it have been coming from many cities, some of which have sent their men direct to the Shanghai Association to study the whole work.

JAMAICA COTTON

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—The Times correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica, states that the Legislature has extended preference with regard to cotton goods to the whole of the British Empire.

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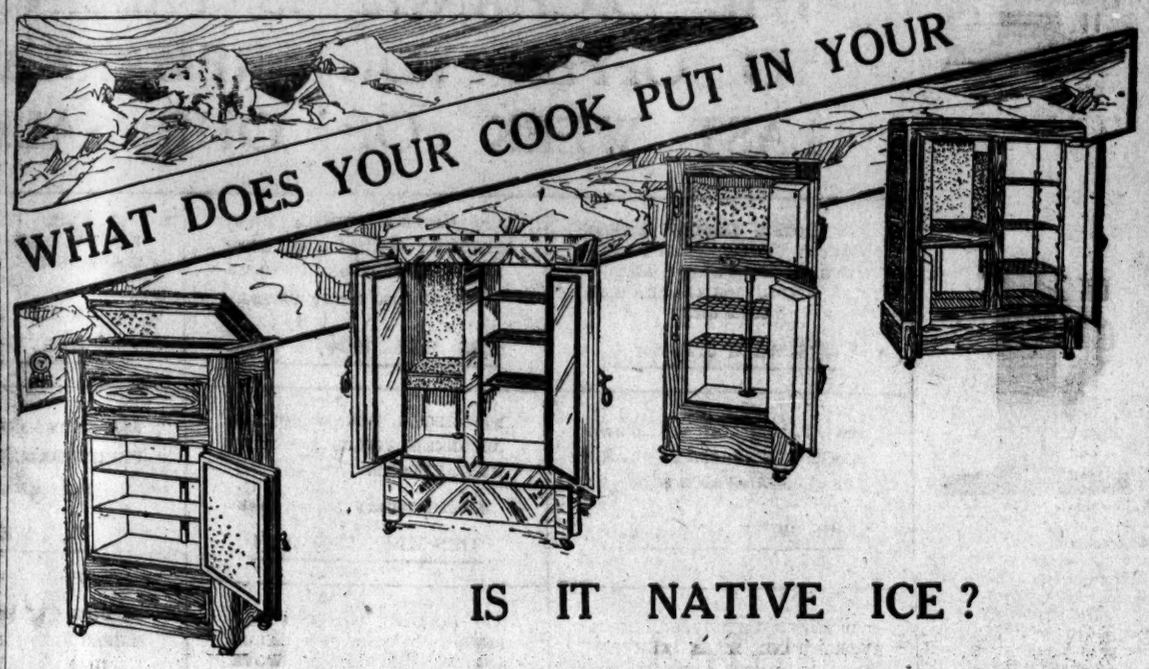

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Afternoon Teas a Specialty

Anfu Power Challenged; Troops Are Near Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

ultimately react on the South for a united North would be in an overpowering position, if opposed to a divided South. The President, however, does not count on this aspect of the question for success and he is using all available means for reuniting the South simultaneously with a reunion of the North.

Crisis At Peking Seen Impending

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Peking Correspondent*)

Peking, June 15.—Rumors abound of impending trouble in Peking and perhaps throughou the whole country. Every possible eventuality, up to looting o the capital, is being discussed But all remains peaceful and one is highly skeptical of anythin really happening. One has heard these things too often.

Up to the present the situation is too far from liquidation t permit judgment to be pinned a any point. Of the myriad rumor that are in circulation ninety-nine in a hundred are of teasho origin. The elements that ente into the situation and will affec its outcome are:

First, the stabilisation i Changsha and the final disposi tion of the Tuchunship of Hunan

Second, the disposition o troops in the neighborhood o Peking; that is, possible attempt to upset the military status quo around Peking, which is all in favor of the Tuan Chi-jui, o Anfu party.

Third, the choice of th Premier after Chin Yun-peng third leave expires next Wednes day.

PEACE TALK

An element of lesser im portance is the possible peac negotiations in Shanghai betwee Wang Yi-tang and the Shangha remnants of the Kuomintang This is of small moment now be cause Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-y C. T. Wang, et al, have voluntari ly made themselves innocuou tails to the Anfu kite.

Also, of course, these element are all inter-related and depen dent, the one on the other, fo the direction they will take.

For instance, the filling of th premiership will depend largel on the result in Changsha.

Tan Yen-k'ai is now firmly installed there. Presumably he will assume the office of Tuchun, the title of which was conferred on him by the Canton government long ago. That means that the Tsen Chun-hsuan, Lu Yung-ting, Wen Tsung-yao faction has co trol of Hunan province.

In other words, the Chihli faction of the national militarist party has won Hunan; and the Anhui faction, or the Anfu Club, has lost.

WILL THEY TRY IT?

The future situation depends on whether the Anfuites will attempt to regain it. For the immediate present I think they will do nothing.

"Chang Ching-yao the Unspeakable" who for years has bullied and bled and looted the shopkeeper and peasant of Changsha; and, at the first sign of fight, fled whimpering is still charged with the responsibility of winning back his post.

His position is somewhat quaint. He has been deprived by a mandate of the title of Tuchun, but he must continue to function as Tuchun. That is to say, he has been fired but he hasn't been fired.

Chang Ching-yao, however, is out of the question. The man on whom the Anfuites profess to pin their faith is Wu Kwang-hsin.

General Wu is reported to be proceeding to Changsha to "restore the situation," as they say. It is a safe prediction that he never will see the inside of the walls of Changsha.

WILL TAKE CHARGE

The explanation given here is that, after he arrives in Changsha, he will take temporary authority and then be named Tuchun; while Tan Yen-kai will leave.

It is another safe prediction that Tan Yen-k'ai will leave only when he is driven out by force.

Wu Kwang-hsin has two brigades or so at Yochow—but it would be a foolhardy general (which Chinese generals are not) to tackle Tan Yen-k'ai with two brigades when Wu Pei-fu is near by, ready to spring against the Anfuites.

General Wu or any other Anfu general can do nothing without reinforcements. Reinforcements would mean the opening of civil war on a national scale between the Anhui faction and the Chihli faction—the Anfu Club and Sun and Tang et al on the one side. The Chihli faction and the Canton crowd on the other. In other words, Little Hsu versus Chang Tso-lin, for the mastery of China.

For this I believe neither side is ready. Both would have too much to lose. Neither has the money to finance it, especially the Anfuites, who would have to take the aggressive.

CHIHLI FACTION QUIET

On the other hand, it is doubtful whether the Chihli faction, in spite of its great victories of the last month, would force the issue in an attempt to oust Tuan, Little Hsu and the Anfu crowd and get hold of Peking and the Central Government in addition to most of the provinces.

There are rumors of Wu Pei-fu planning to continue his move up the Peking-Hankow railway to Peking, but they are unlikely to materialise.

There are other rumors of Chang Tso-lin sending a large force to Langfang, a short distance from Peking on the way to Tientsin, where there is an army of Little Hsu's men; but these also seem unfounded.

If the latter move should be made, then there would be a fight; for Little Hsu could not risk seeing his enemies encompass Peking on both sides.

DOUBT ANY CHANGE

In short, I doubt whether there will be any change militarily. I believe that the Canton-Chihli faction will remain, for the present, in possession of Hunan and that, until there is some other array of forces, the Anfuites here will move with more circumspection than in the past.

So much, then, for the first and second elements in the situation. The third is more confused.

Who will get the premiership next week and what will be the complexion of the Cabinet? There are persistent reports that Chin Yun-peng, despite his four resignations and three leaves of absence, will come back.

CHANCE IS GOOD

The chances are, of course, much greater than they were before Wu Pei-fu's retirement precipitated the Hunan situation. Chin has stronger backing than before, and Little Hsu would be less importunate in his demands. But his organs of publication here all firmly depose that he is still adamant in his refusal. However they admit that he is less adamantine than before.

By the same token, the chances of a coup, whereby Tuan Chi-jui would seize the premiership or the vice-presidency, or even possibly the presidency, are weaker.

It is being urged on the President that a "strong" cabinet is necessary now which means Tuan. He would be in a strong position if he did. Possession is nine and a half points here. The burden is always on the aggressor. And no Chinese military man here ever wants to be an aggressor. He may lose what he is has.

NOT BIG PLUM

Besides, it must be remembered, as I have written before, the Peking Government is no longer such a great plum. Now that the Japanese stream of gold is pretty well shut off, the pickings are small. The real pickings are in the provinces.

The light of publicity always beats on Peking and there is not much to get, anyway. Why take the empty, though gorgeous, shell of Peking when there are Changsha, Chengtu, Canton, Pengpu and other provincial centers to be bled?

There is far more money in being a Tuchun now than there is in being a Premier.

The finish, then, is a matter of conjecture; but the situation, as it stands, represents a big gain in points for the Chihli faction. The Anfuites have lost both in prestige and strength.

SUBSTANCE OF CANTON'S MANIFESTO IS PUBLISHED

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Canton, June 19.—Wen Tsung-yao has communicated to Reuter a long manifesto by the Military Government in reply to the Shanghai manifesto.

The manifesto states, inter alia, that the Constitution must be defended from Marshal Tuan Chi-jui who is destroying it, and that the country must be saved because the Anfu Club, of which Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is the principal leader, is bartering away its sovereign rights. The manifesto continues:

"Therefore there is no hope of success in defending the Constitution unless Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is put out of power and there is no hope of success in saving the country unless the Anfu Party is dissolved. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has allied himself with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and is doing his utmost to flatter him. Tang Shao-yi has joined hands with Wang Yi-tang and is eager to do him homage.

"Between Marshal Tuan Chi-jui on the one side and Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi on the other, secret agents have during the past six months frequently gone forward and backward.

Personal views have been exchanged and conditions, conducive to the private interests of both sides, have been agreed upon.

According to the peace conditions President Hsu Shih-chang is to retire and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to fill his place. Wang Yi-tang will be Premier, Tang-Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Tang Chi-yao, Inspector-General of Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan and Dr. Wu Ting-fang's son, Wu Chao-chu, Minister in Washington, while Dr. Sun Yat-sen will receive 800,000 dollars annually to stay abroad and keep quiet.

While the military Government is anxious for the restoration of peace, it hesitates to negotiate peace with any Anfuite like Wang Yi-tang for it is convinced that, if peace is made through such an Anfuite, the Anfu influence will not be able to be got rid of.

"The Military Government has dismissed Tang Shao-yi from his position as Chief Peace Delegate for the South and declares that any arrangement, secretly made between him and Wang Yi-tang, will have no effect. The Military Government has appointed Wen Tsung-yao to the position of Chief Peace Delegate and he will open negotiations for peace with the North as soon as the Peking Government recalls Wang Yi-tang and appoints an acceptable person as its Chief Peace Delegate."

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MARRIES BURGLAR SENT UP FOR LIFE

'Boyhood Sweetheart' Becomes Convict's Bride Just Before He Starts For Sing Sing

New York, May 15.—Three hours before he was to start for Sing Sing Prison to serve a life term for burglary, Jacob Miller was taken in shackles yesterday from the Bronx County Jail to the Marriage License Bureau in the County Court House where he and Hannah Rosenbaum, of 1,079 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, were married. Miss Rosenbaum said she was 21 years old, a seamstres, and was a "boyhood sweetheart" of the convict. Miller told the clerk he was a salesman, 26 years old.

As a fourth offender Miller was sentenced to a life term by County Judge Louis D. Gibbs last week after he had been convicted of attempted burglary in the dental manufacturing laboratory of Edward Rowan, at 625 East 163d Street, the Bronx. Rowan is the father-in-law of District Attorney Francis Martin, who prosecuted the case and who caused two of Miller's companions to be sentenced to short terms. The men had been caught while they were preparing to take $300,000 worth of gold leaf.

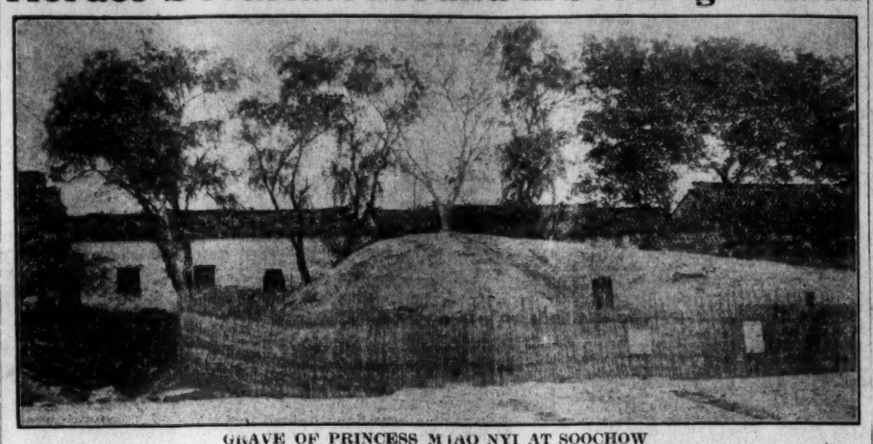
Every day since he was arrested, on April 15, Miller has received visits from Miss Rosenbaum, and both pleaded with Sheriff Donnelly to permit them to go to the Marriage License Bureau, both in chains and handcuffs, if necessary. The Sheriff withheld permission until after the end of the trial.

Before the hour set yesterday for the ceremony, the bride and some of her friends were waiting near the jail for the bridegroom to emerge. On the minute of 9 o'clock he came out accompanied by his two best men, Sheriff Donnelly and a deputy.

When the bridal party reached the Marriage License Bureau, the Sheriff permitted the prisoner to slip the shackles and the clerks in the bureau attempted in every way to make the ceremony just like other weddings there. When the ceremony was ended they passed cigars around and expressed the usual wishes. Then the deputy slipped the handcuffs on again and the groom was led away from his tearful bride. She is confident he will be pardoned and released from prison within a few years.

Princess' Grave Periled By "Fairy Water"

Hordes Devastate Mound In Seeking Health



GRAVE OF PRINCESS MIAO NYI AT SOOCHOW

SOOCHOW, June 19.—Discovery of "Fairy Water," a modern Ponce de Leon "Spring of Eternal Life," here has today caused the police to place day and night guards over the tomb of the Princess Miao Nyi, who died and was buried here a thousand years ago, in order to prevent it from being destroyed by seekers of "holy relics." Besides the guards the additional precaution has been taken of building a bamboo wall around the grave mound.

Two old Shanghai women were responsible for the sudden interest in the grave of the Princess. They were ill and sought divine aid. In response to their prayers they had a vision. In it they saw themselves healed by drinking waters from a moat about the grave mound of the Princess Miao Nyi.

Hastening to Soochow the old ladies drank of the waters of a spring which had just burst forth at the foot of the grave mound. Their health was improved shortly afterward and in the last week there have been tens of thousands of Chinese flocking to the grave and taking away with them stones, handsful of grass and even the bark of the trees. Grass that was two feet high on the grave mound has been stripped from the ground and the life of the trees was threatened.

Police were stationed at the grave and the bamboo wall was erected at the instance of the Citizens' Association for the Preservation of Monuments and Historical Places.

Accuse Crew Of Ship Robbed In Black Sea

300 Penniless Passengers Charge Officials And Steamship Co., With Negligence

Constantinople, May 12 (Associated Press).—Charges that the French steamer Souirah could not have been robbed by Black Sea pirates on May 6 without connivance of persons employed on the ship were made by 300 indignant passengers of the craft who landed here today in a driving rain.

Penniless and enraged, the passengers joined in denouncing the British passport control office at Batum, the failure of British authorities there to disarm the robbers before they boarded the Souirah and the negligence of the steamship company in not maintaining an armed guard. Above all, the alleged abject submission of the crew to the pirates was hotly criticised.

Announcement that the ship would have an armed guard on her voyage from here to Marseilles only intensified the anger of the people who lost everything. It seems that the fact the robbers did not molest the ship's safe aroused suspicion on the part of the passengers.

The Captain refused to discuss the matter with the correspondent of The Associated Press, saying he had made a report to French naval authorities here. No light was thrown on his report at the French Embassy, but it was stated that in the future all French ships on the Black Sea would carry guards. All British and Italian ships there are carrying armed men, but French ships have been unguarded for several months.

News of the robbery was suppressed here by the interallied censorship, but the enraged victims of the raid are today giving it wide publicity while demanding indemnification for their losses.

James Wood of Glasgow, Scotland, a Y. M. C. A. worker, who witnessed the holdup, said the thieves showed "great courtesy," asking the passengers they were searching whether they wanted lemonade or tea, and ordering stewards to bring refreshments. Before leaving the ship one robber threw a steward a 1,000-franc note he had just taken from a passenger.

All ruble notes issued by the Government of the Don were returned to passengers by the pirates, who said they wanted only "real money." Mr. Wood declared the robbers had a committee of experts ready to pass upon jewels suspected of being imitations. He said the leader of the gang was not masked and wore a Tartar officer's uniform.

Staff Of Annual, Woman's Club Is Issuing, To Meet

The editorial staff of the American Woman's Club Annual will hold its final session on Monday afternoon at Hongkew Park. If the weather is unfavorable, the staff will meet with the editor, Mrs. Arthur Rugh at 154 Dixwell Road.

The Annual will be published the early part of July and its appearance is eagerly anticipated by club members and friends. Of the issue of 1,000 copies, 700 have already been subscribed for and returns from America and distant points in China are yet to be received.

Chekiang Wants Lu Yung-hsiang To be Governor

The gentry of Chekiang Province has telegraphed to Peking, requesting that General Lu Yung-hsiang, the present Tuchun, be allowed to hold concurrently the office of the Civil Governor of the province.

The present Governor, Mr. Chi Yao-san, has tendered his resignation, following an impeachment filed with the Ministry of the Interior by the Provincial Assembly of Chekiang.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, June 16, 1920.

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No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.79½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 10½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

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" " Razor (Silver Plated) $2.50
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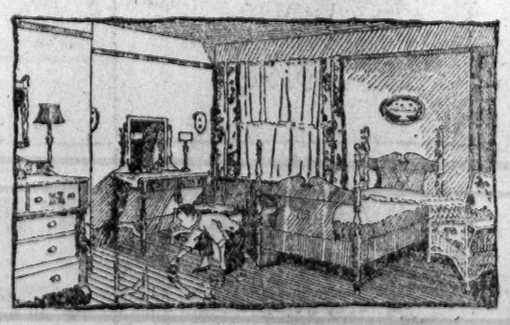

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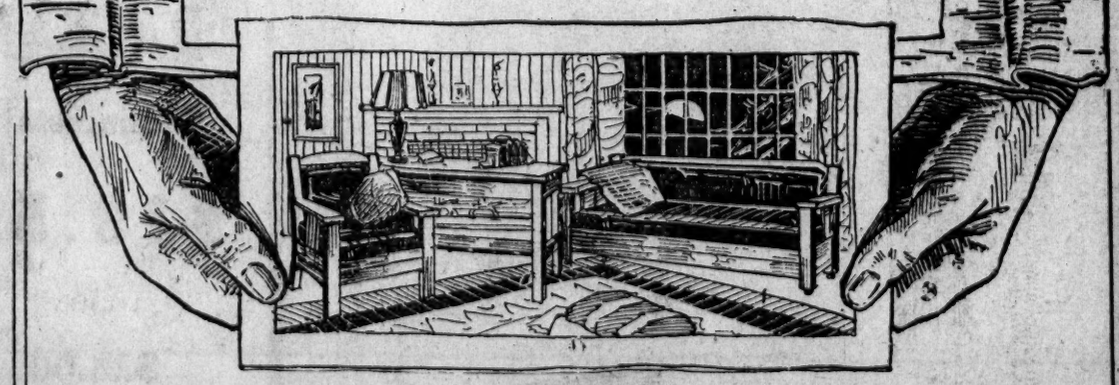

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Commencement Exercises

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, June 16.—Commencement exercises at the University of Nanking will be held on June 28 in the new chapel. There will be thirty-eight graduates from the senior college. Of these thirty-eight men, 19 are in the arts, 10 in agriculture, and 9 in forestry. There will be also twenty-eight junior college graduates.

The class of '20 will have class day on the 26th, in the Middle school at Kanhoyen. An interesting drama will be performed by the members of the class.

A farewell reception will be given by the graduating class to the undergraduates next Friday evening at Swasey Hall.

The University has decided that, beginning next fall, it will adopt a three-term system instead of two semesters. The increase in number of credits required for junior and senior colleges will be to 120 and 170, respectively.

Word has come to President Williams that Mr. Francis Bates who, after serving at the front, specialised in economics and history on a Rhodes fellowship at Oxford University, England, will join the staff next term. Mr. Bates will teach in the language school and conduct the civic club.

News has reached Dr. Williams that Boston University has promised $3,000 to the University for the business department. This is to support their own representative in the faculty.

Dr. Wilder, professor of zoology at Smith College, America, lectured to the students last Friday in Assembly Hall on research work in biology. The lecture was arranged by Prof. N. S. Chen.

Mr. G. T. Boville, who is connected with daily Bible school of America, addressed the students last Friday morning on "Splendid Opportunities open for the Chinese Students during the Summer Vacation."

Prof. Sarvis, dean of the College of Arts, will resume his work and teach sociology next term. Mr. Sarvis has been doing some extension work at Chuchowfu.

Drs. Hamilton and Perrin, professors of philosophy and modern languages respectively, will sail next month on furlough. Students are planning to have a good-bye meeting for them.

It is understood that Mr. Weigel, general secretary of University Christian Association, will also sail soon. During Mr. Weigel's absence, Mr. Sweetman, secretary of the Students Department of City 'Y,' will act as the General Secretary, pro tem.

* * *

SHANGHAI COLLEGE

The Annual Commencement will take place Saturday, June 26. The program for the Commencement week is:

Sunday, June 20 at 2:30 p.m.—The Baccalaureate Service.

Friday, June 25 at 7:00 p.m.—The Annual Oratorical Contest

Saturday, June 26 at 10:00 a.m.—Class Exercises.

At 2:00 there will be a review of the Military Companies.

At 3:00 will be the Annual Commencement. Miss Myra B Olive will sing and students of McTyeire will play. An address will be delivered by Rev. Paul Hutchinson. The silver cups given by Mr. Percy Tsu '19 will be presented to the field day winners.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilder returned Thursday from their trip to Nanking. After Commencement they will visit Mokanshan and Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have returned from the Language School and will spend the summer on the Campus.

The work on the four buildings being erected has been delayed by the workmen's strike. But work has now been resumed. The Science Hall because of its size and complex nature will take the whole year to finish. But the Academy Building and the dwellings will be ready for occupancy early in the next College year.

Motor cars visiting the college at any time will be permitted to enter the new toll gate on Chung Kung Road free of charge on application to the gate keeper.

FIRST WOMAN ON YALE'S FACULTY

Catherine T. Bryce, Formerly Of Newton, Appointed An Assistant Professor

Cleveland, O., April 29.—Catherine T. Bryce, assistant superintendent of schools, has been appointed assistant professor of elementary education at Yale university, it was announced here today. She is the first woman to join the Yale faculty. Miss Bryce came here from Minneapolis three years ago. She had previously held supervisory school positions at Newton, Mass, and Passaic, N. J.

SAYS SIMS ROBBED NAVY OF CREDIT

Daniels Asserts Reviewing Of Our U-Boat Battles By British Was Unfair

Washington, May 14.—Rear Admiral Sims robbed American destroyer crews of credit due them by leaving the investigation of combats with submarines to the British Admiralty, Secretary Daniels told the Senate Naval Investigating Committee today. Had he known, he declared, that American officers were not reviewing the circumstances of battles bewteen American vessels and U-boats, he would have peremptorily ordered the Admiral to adopt that course.

Admiralty reports and awards of credit to the Americans were accepted by Admiral Sims, Mr. Daniels said, although the British demanded absolutely conclusive proof before giving credit for the sinking of a submarine in the case of an American vessel, while using a less rigorous standard in the case of British ships.

Out of 256 attacks on submarines by American vessels, the British gave the United States forces credit for but twenty-four successful attacks, most of which were listed as "possibly slightly damaged," said Secretary Daniels. In only one case was full credit for the sinking of a U-boat given an American ship, he declared, this being the destroyer Fanning, which sunk the U-58 and captured the crew.

"In explaining why so few credits were given for known sinkings," said Mr. Daniels, "the summary compiled by Admiral Sims states that unless prisoners or unmistakable wreckage were obtained following an attack it was practically impossible to definitely determine the results. That prisoners or wreckage were not absolutely required before a vessel was credited with sinking a submarine is shown by the reports from the British Admiralty records of cases classed as known sunk."

The Secretary then read records of encounters between British ships and submarines, in which credit was given for sinking the U-boat, although neither prisoners nor wreckage were obtained.

"I do not blame the British," said Mr. Daniels. "They were looking out for themselves properly, but I do blame Adirmal Sims for not protecting American interests. The United States Navy is not accustomed to having others decide what credits shall be awarded to its men and vessels, and I know of no instance in which any other navy has allowed this."

St. John's University News Items

Under the auspices of the University Christian Association, an annual grand concert was held in the Alumni Hall on Saturday evening, June 12. The lengthy program opened with a speech by the Chairman Mr. P. T. Zung. The variety entertainment was in the nature of music given by the St. Mary's ladies, the Shanghai Songsters, the musical talents from the University and others. Some of the principal features of the evening were the vocal solos of Miss M. B. Olive, the "Nose Flute" of Mr. M. G. Tewksbury, and many other selections by the ladies and the gentlemen. The program concluded with an excellent cinema show consisting of "Shoulder Arms," and "The Profiteers."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Boville of the United States was the preacher at the evening service in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Wednesday, June 16. Dr. Boville spoke on "Vacation Schools."

* * *

The final examinations in the Collegiate Department began on Wednesday, June 16. Those of the Middle School began on Saturday, June 17. In order to make up the great loss in class work, the students are having two examinations daily, the examinations in the English Department being set for the morning and those of the Chinese for the afternoon.

* * *

It is announced that during the Commencement week, the baccalaureate service will be held Sunday morning at 10:30. The Rev. T. M. Tong of the American Church Mission at Wusih will preach the sermon.

* * *

As has been announced, the baccalaureate service of the St. Mary's Hall will also be on Sunday morning at nine. The Rt. Rev. T. S. Sing, D.D., assistant Bishop of Chekiang, will be the preacher. The commencement day exercises will be on Thursday, June 24.

* * *

It is announced that the Commencement Exercises of St. John's will be held on Saturday, June 26. This will be the forty-first annual commencement day. Invitation cards have been sent out to the alumni and friends of the University. It is hoped that many will come to attend the annual event. The following will be the general program for the day.

10:00 a.m.—Laying of Corner Stone at the New Science Laboratory Building across the Soochow Creek.

12:30 p.m.—Lunch for the alumni.

4:00 p.m.—Tea and Refreshments.

5:00 p.m.—Graduating Exercises and Conferring of Degrees.

* * *

Among the recipients of honorary degrees, the Hon. C. T. Wong will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and Prof. P. J. Dyung Dean of the Chinese Department will receive the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Prof. Dzung should have received the degree last November on the Fortieth Anniversary Day, had he not been prevented by being in mourning.

Among the other recipients of degrees, there will be Rev. T. K. Sung of Nanking who will receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity and Messrs. E. H. Chao, B.A., and K. S. Wei, B.A., of the Graduate School who will receive the Degrees of Master of Arts. There will be graduating classes in the Schools of Theology, Medicine, Arts, and Science.

QUERY ON SUMS FOR KAISER

Deputy Also Asks What Holland Has Spent on Ex-Prince

The Hague, May 14.—The Socialist Deputy Schaper, who had previously addressed pertinent questions to the Ministers relating to the attitude of the Netherlands Government to the German ex-royalties, yesterday asked the Minister of the Interior whether funds had been taken from the public revenues for the use of the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince for food, luxuries, alteration of buildings or receiving guests. Especially in the case of the ex-Crown Prince the Minister was asked to state the sums and details of these expenditures to date, and if there was any chance of the amounts being returned.

Some of these questions probably relate to the purchase of a house for the ex-Crown Prince on the Island of Wieringen.

Dutch newspapers recently published advertisements in which horses, carriages, saddles and other equipment formerly the property of the ex-Kaiser are offered for sale.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged bits of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder.

This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER, (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder, instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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FERRERO SEES FINAL WRECK OF ALL EUROPE

Destinies Of Continent Depend Upon Agreement Between Germany And France

MUST LAY DOWN ARMS

'It Does Not Seem To Me That Germany Will Resign Herself To Civil Death'

BY GUGLIELMO FERRERO
(The Famous Italian Historian)

Paris, May 1.—What are we to think of these new movements of arms and armada that have been causing such a stir in Germany and in the whole of Europe for a month past?

They are the fruit of the first error which was committed at Paris last Conference.

My readers will remember that in the Spring of 1919, on my return from Paris, I wrote that the Peace Congress appeared to me to be taking a wrong road when it deluded itself with the idea of disarming Germany with an injunction which was enforced by a perpetual right of vigilance over the German State.

DISARMAMENT INJURIOUS

Territorial amputations and war imposts may massacre the bones and flesh of a State; but a unilateral disarmament and surveillance injure the very principle of autonomy and independence and wound the soul of a country.

Although forced to relinquish Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, and even though driven back on the right bank of the Rhine, Germany would still have remained a State which was morally equal to all the other European States.

But when she is disarmed in the midst of a Europe which is mistress of her own arms, and is at the same time subjected to surveillance, Germany finds herself degraded to the position of a protected State, in a condition little better than that of Persia.

It had never seemed to me that Germany was conquered to the point of resigning herself to this species of civil death without making a desperate resistance.

I think the conquerors presumed too much in their own strength when they imagined that they had only to write out this disarmament in a treaty for Germany to come forward with a cheerful bow and offer them, on a velvet cushion, the sword which had made them tremble for four years.

CHAOS PREVENTS WAR

Little by little the facts are confirming these fears. The Kapp and Luttwitz revolt, the Ruhr insurrection, the entry of the French into Frankfort are episodes of the attempted disarmament of the Germans.

Germany says to the conquerors: "If you want my arms, come and take them." And France, followed by Belgium, rose up to take them, while Italy and England stood still.

If we were not in 1920 these would be the certain preludes to a new war. But we are in 1920, and in chaos. Germany is exhausted and starving; France and Belgium are tired. Unless the devil pokes his hoof into the matter, an arrangement will be found which will at least save appearances for time. But that which has happened has happened.

The Allies were all agreed to impose a surpervised disarmament on Germany, but at the first difficulty which arose some of them had recourse to force while the others thought fit to wash their hands of the matter; and the alliance which fought the war and made peace is broken. Is the final dissolution of Europe about to begin?

For some months past the peoples have begun to realise that there are things which will not work in the Treaty of Versailles. There is a lot of talk, especially in England and Italy, of revising the treaty, while France and Belgium are keeping a tight hold on the closed volume of compacts that the others want to have opened. But it is all idle talk, just as it was a year ago, when so much praise was lavished on all the improvisations and bungles and deceits and errors and iniquities that were committed by the statesmen who compiled the treaty at Paris.

And the talk now is generical and there is no attempt made to consider seriously what are the real defects and errors of the treaty, and how they might be remedied while at the same time safeguarding those rights in the defense of which the whole world took up arms. And this is a new danger which is not in any way inferior to the old one.

It is absolutely necessary that the peoples themselves should learn what the facts are teaching. It is essential not only to France but to the whole of Europe and indeed to all the world, that Germany should be disarmed.

But it is perfectly puerile to imagine that a people which has been in arms since the dawn of history, the most formidable martial power that the ages have seen, would lay down its sword humbly and forever, simply because Messrs. Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Wilson and Orlando have frowningly ordained that they should, in one of the beautiful halls of the Palace of Versailles.

The things of this world are, unfortunately, not so plain and simple. In 1814 Europe had to solve a problem which was very similar to this one.

France had been conquered by a coalition, but she was still the first sword of the world, since she was perfectly capable of defeating, one by one, each and all of those enemies of hers who had only been able to conquer her, and that with great difficulty, by joining and fighting her all together.

And what was done then by the men of the Holy Alliance, who knew their work a little better than the men of the present day Entente understood theirs?

It never even came into their minds that the nation which had for so many years been the arbiter of Europe could by them be put into the position of Europe's handmaid, held under subjection!

They came to an understanding between themselves for the maintenance of peace and for their own defense, giving at the same time an example of moderation, renouncing dangerous ambitions and limiting their armies; and in this understanding they included France, binding without humiliating her.

Without having too much the air of interfering in her internal concerns, they helped her to constitute a government which had much more to hope from peace than from war.

They succeeded in getting, if not the whole of France, at least a part of it, to act as guardians to the peace treaty, and it was just that part which held the reins of power for more than thirty years.

The difficulties of the present moment are much greater than they were then. But Europe will not succeed in escaping a universal revolution of institutions, fortunes and doctrines unless she discovers a way of disarming Germany with similar acts to those which were so successful with France a century ago.

The means worked out by the Congress of Paris last year are too simple and hasty for a work of such magnitude. It should never be forgotten for a moment that Germany cannot live alone in Europe and surrounded by enemies on every side, as she is at present.

If Germany cannot find a friend in Europe, she must at least have some support. And on this point geography speaks too clearly to be misunderstood, and shows us that Germany can seek this support nowhere but in Russia or in France, now that Austria has disappeared.

If Germany cannot succeed in coming to an agreement with France in regard to the treaty and its execution, so that, while France's rights are safeguarded, Germany herself may yet be allowed to live again, she will have no alternative but to make common cause with Russia against the West.

And it is not difficult to foresee what is likely to result from such an alliance, especially if the present regime in Russia should continue.

It is by no means a rash statement to affirm that the destiny of Europe at the present moment depends, not on a reconciliation between France and Germany, but on an agreement between them—if such an agreement is possible and if the men whose task it is are clever enough to bring it about in time.

The greater responsibility for this agreement, in which such an important section of history is probably bound up, rests upon France and Germany. The world's war was not a duel between Germany and England, as those who had no understanding of its causes are so fond of saying.

ARGONNE CEMETERY

American Heroes' Resting Place To Rival Beauty Spot Of France

New York, April 29.—The American cemetery in the Argonne, where 23,000 heroes made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of justice and liberty, is being developed into one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world, according to Red Cross workers who returned to this country from France yesterday on the steamship Savoie of the French Line. They said that 140 of the most skilled gardeners in France, under the leadership of the foremost landscape gardeners in that country, were at work when the party left the Argonne section setting out flowers, plants and shrubs in the American cemetery with a view to making it the rival of the Riviera and other noted scenic locations in France.

Officers of the American army in France have expressed the determination, they said, to make the American cemetery, the largest in France, most impressive from a horticultural as well as a historic standpoint. It has been arranged to establish a large approach to the entrance to the cemetery, which will be several feet below the level of the rows of graves. It will be developed as an enormous garden, banked with flowering plants and shrubs. On each side of the broad steps leading to the cemetery proper the words "Argonne Cemetery" will stand forth in beautiful flowers.

There will be a central bed in the approach to the cemetery, from which will radiate flower-bordered paths, which will be changed in color and design according to the seasons. In the Spring daffodils and crocuses will predominate along the paths, while yellow daisies and asters will line the paths in the Summer. In the Autumn all the paths will be bordered with chrysanthemums.

The American Red Cross has established a motor bus service to the Argonne Cemetery, which is several miles from the nearest town. The buses will be at the disposal of all visitors this Summer to the graves of the American heroes. The Red Cross also has prepared a rest house, which will accommodate twenty persons, for the convenience of visitors who desire to remain more than a day in the vicinity of the cemetery.

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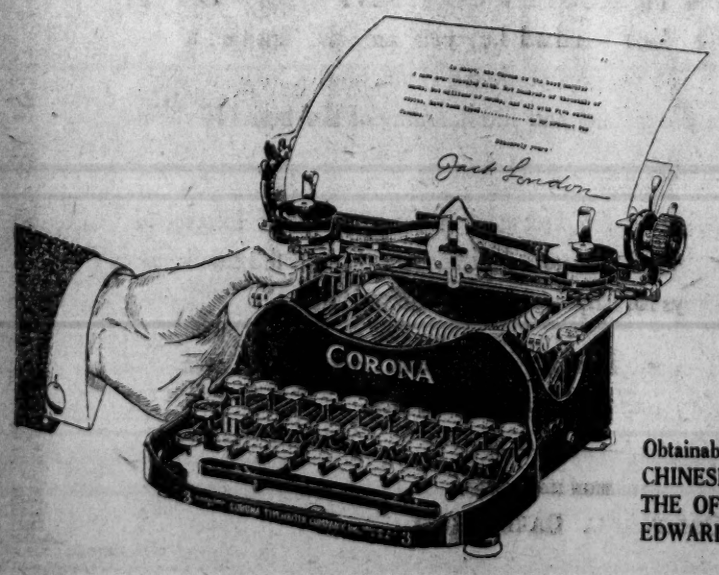

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United States Merchant Marine's Success Assured

In A Very Favorable Position Regarding Tonnage —What Is Needed Is The Education And Training Of An Efficient Personnel

BY R. C. MCKENZIE
(*New York World*)

The future success of the United States Merchant Marine is practically assured. This confidence is based upon the fact that the present conditions are similar to the conditions which brought about the success of the United States Merchant Marine in the first half of the nineteenth century. Present conditions are, also, somewhat similar to those which brought the predominating success of the British Merchant Marine during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Before the United States entered the recent war shipping was safer under the American flag than under the flag of any of the allied nations, which caused owners to transfer many thousands of tons of shipping to American registry. For the same reason, 100 years ago, many shipowners sought the protection of the American flag; while during the Civil War, fear of Confederate raiders caused the transfer to British registry of 700,000 tons of shipping, while only 100,000 tons of American shipping were sunk by raiders.

The recent war, like the wars of 100 years ago, put the United States in a very favorable position regarding tonnage. During the Napoleonic Wars, as well as the last war, a great many ships were built in the United States to carry on foreign trade which was necessarily neglected by the nations at war. The same situation during the Civil War caused an increase in British tonnage and a corresponding loss to the American Merchant Marine.

CHANGING TYPES OF SHIPS

Following the Napoleonic Wars the Americans developed a better and faster type of ship; during and following the Civil War the British developed the steel and steam ship, with which the American sailing ship could not compete; while during the last war there has been built, in the United States, a tremendous tonnage of oil burning ships of standard types. As the sailing ship found it impossible to compete with the successful coal burner, she in turn will be forced from the seas by the more economical oil burner.

Fifty years ago the British had an advantage in the possession of superior coal mines, iron mines and ship yards, but today the Americans possess superior natural and manufacturing advantages. The British coal stations, on all trade routes, are of considerable assistance in maintaining the supremacy of the British Merchant Marine, but cheaper oil in the United States with sufficient oil stations abroad, will give the United States Merchant Marine an advantage.

One hundred years ago the majority of the people of the United States who lived along the sea coast naturally sought their livelihood at sea, and therefore were more interested in foreign trade than the larger inland population of today. It is natural that maritime nations like England, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark possess a better trained merchant marine personnel at present than the United States. The United States having an advantageous position regarding ships and fuel, it will now be necessary to arouse the interest of the large inland population in order to establish a superior merchant marine personnel.

AN EFFICIENT PERSONNEL

This interest can be aroused by the education and training of an efficient merchant marine personnel, a large part of which can be accomplished on board the ships. The Sea Service Training Bureau can be of great assistance in training this merchant marine personnel. The recruits of the school ships who are interested in accounting should be given a special course on the preparation of payrolls and other ship's papers. On the small freight ships the master should select a clerk who is a graduate of the school ship and who has taken the special course in ship's accounting. This clerk should be signed on the shipping articles as an ordinary seaman, perform the duties of that rating, and receive an additional $30 per month for performing the clerical work.

On the large freight and passenger ships the head of each department should, subject to the approval of the master, select for clerk a schoolship graduate who has taken the course in ship's accounting and who should receive $10 per month for doing the clerical work, in addition to the pay for which he signed on the shipping articles. These clerks, after serving on deck as ordinary seamen for one year, will be entitled to the rating able seamen, "provided that upon examination, under rules prescribed by the Department of Commerce as to eyesight, hearing and physical condition, such persons or graduates are found to be competent"—1919 Navigation Laws of the United States, page 102.

SUCCESSIVE PROMOTION

When the clerk has received a certificate as able seaman, if he qualified as a competent clerk, he should be given a short course of a month or six weeks specialising in accounting in an officers' training school of the Sea Service Bureau. A graduate of this special course should be appointed junior officer accountant, bonded and made responsible for supplies and accounts on board the large freight ships, receiving the pay of a junior officer, and should perform the duties of that position in addition to keeping the accounts.

The junior officer, after having served not less than twelve months at sea, would be entitled according to navigation laws, to go up for examination before the Steamboat Inspection Service for a third mate's ticket. After receiving his license and having rendered satisfactory service as accountant for a large freight ship, he should be given a short course, a month or six weeks, specialising in accounting at an officers' training school of the Sea Service Bureau. His bond should be increased and he should be assigned as an extra third mate and be in charge of accounting on board a small passenger ship.

In a similar way, after a year's experience, the third mate accountant may qualify as a second mate accountant, and be appointed to a large passenger ship, in charge of supplies and accounts. After experience of one year as second mate accountant on board a large passenger ship he may qualify as first mate accountant and be appointed to take charge of supplies and accounts on a large passenger ship.

This system of education and training will furnish the merchant marine service with a competent and qualified personnel in every department. The opportunities as outlined for advancement, education and training should make a strong appeal to the best type of ambitious high school graduates and young men from college. The men who remained ashore, even if they had only part of this training, would be better qualified to manage the business of the ships than the class of men from whom the present officials and clerks are selected, and officers who had received this training, though they did not qualify as accountants, would make better officers for having had training in accounting.

RECORDS TO BE KEPT

The Shipping Commissioners, who at present sign on and sign off crews on the overseas ships, should sign on and sign off the crews on all ships—that is on the Great Lakes and coastwise, as well as overseas. In addition there should be kept in the Bureau of Navigation, by a card index system, a complete record of payments to each seaman. In order to facilitate this work every seaman should be required to have a passport, on which should be registered his home port, and each seaman's record should be kept by the Shipping Commissioner in the seaman's home port. For instance, when a seaman whose home port is San Francisco is paid off in New York, the Shipping Commissioner at New York would notify the Shipping Commissioner at San Francisco the amount paid.

This record in addition to being of value in keeping a correct account of each seaman's pay, would be a source of information for the Collector of Income Tax. This would make unnecessary the expenses of each steamship company of reporting, as at present, the pay of each individual seaman to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and it would show the total each man received during the year, regardless of the number of companies by whom the seaman was employed.

The Shipping Commissioners are overworked and underpaid, and the above suggestions would increase their work considerably. There should be twice as many Deputy Shipping Commissioners and their salaries should be doubled.

In addition to prescribing a method of accounting on board ship, the Government should also prescribe a system of accounting for the steamship companies. The accountant on board the ship should make a quarterly report showing receipts and disbursements. A quarterly report should also be made by each steamship company showing all receipts and disbursements.

VALUATION OF SHIPS

The Government should place a reasonable valuation on all of its ships, and should sell to the various American steamship companies all of the ships which they are at present in a position to buy. The balance of the Government fleet should be turned over to the various independent operators to manage in proportion to the tonnage they purchase.

Each independent company should combine the Government ships with the ships which they own and after deducting a reasonable management fee, as agreed upon, the net profits should be divided between each steamship company and the Government in proportion to the amount of tonnage belonging to the Government and that belonging to the operating company. The quarterly reports previously mentioned, which would be set up by the Government, will show the comparative efficiency of the various ships and shipping companies.

These reports, which the Government would make public, would be a source of information and a basis of confidence in the various companies, which would undoubtedly facilitate the selling of the stock of the various steamship companies. This would furnish the shipping companies with the capital, and the ship's quarterly reports would undoubtedly induce the companies to purchase the balance of the Government's fleet. In selling the ships the Government should accept, as payment, the Liberty loan bonds and other Government certificates at par.

OUR NATURAL ADVANTAGE

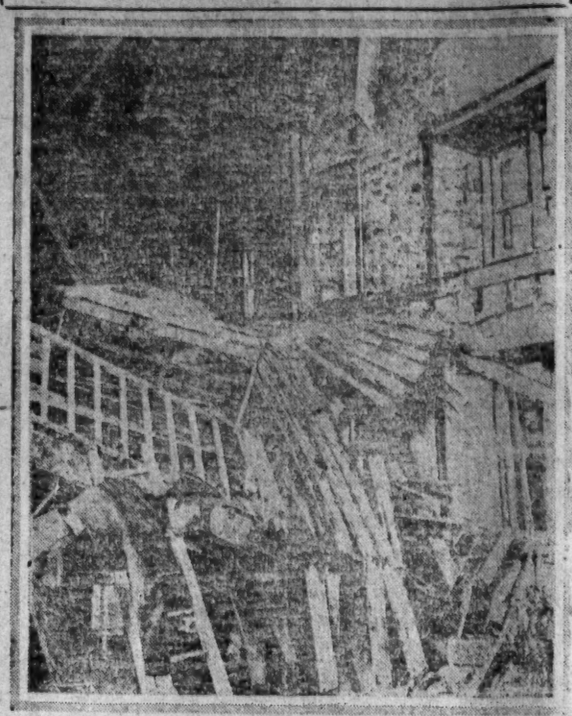
The natural advantages of the United States in competition for foreign trade are equal or superior to those of any other nation. Iron, steel, coal and oil are produced in larger abundance and more cheaply in this country than in that of any of our competitors in the overseas trade. The American ships are mostly standard types and oil burners. Therefore, in the future, repairs maintenance and overhauling charges on American ships should be cheaper than on the "57 varieties" of ships that go to make up the British merchant marine. Also the oil burner, as previously mentioned, is a considerably more economical ship to operate than the coal burner.

Only in the merchant marine personnel and foreign trade organisation have any of the foreign nations an advantage over the United States. By adopting a plan of education and training as suggested, in a few years the United States would have a merchant marine personnel which due to the natural superior abilities of the American, would place the United States on a par with, or superior to, any of our competitors.

The development of the most efficient organisations to carry on our foreign trade, to a certain extent, will have to await the education and training of a merchant marine personnel. The foreign trade would be helped considerably, however, by the Government organising its foreign representatives of the State and Commerce Departments, United States Shipping Board, Federal Trade and other commissions under one competent and efficient head.

Mistakes have been made and mistakes will be made, but the present opportunity is so great and our natural advantages are such that the success of the United States merchant marine is absolutely assured.

First Picture From Scene Of Recent Sinn Fein Raid At Monaghan



Irish Constabulary barracks blown up.
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First picture from the scene of the recent Sinn Fein raid on the Irish constable barracks at Monaghan, near Dublin. Three constables were seriously injured by the explosion of a bomb set by the raiders. The barracks were completely demolished. Bodies of several of the raiders were found outside the barracks the following morning and it is believed they were killed by rifle fire from the defenders.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 18; Lessons, 1 Samuel i, S. Mark iv, 1-29. 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist; Hymns 197, 221, 322, 555; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Lessons, 1 Samuel ii, 1-21. S. Matthew iv, 23-v, 16; Hymns 280, 271, 20; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 18; Lessons, 1 Samuel i, S. Mark iv, 1-29; Hymns 197, 260, 176, 522; Preacher, The Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Paul Hutchinson; Chant 110; Hymns 543, 51, 144, 726; (Part 2). 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. D. McGillivray D.D.; Chant 109; Hymns 520, 286, 279, 360.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 5, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7, a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Sunday Service League.—Dr. Arthur H. Smith, Author and Veteran Missionary, will speak on the subject "The blood of the Martyrs' the Seed of the Church" in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. J. Goforth, D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Goforth, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Is the universe, including man, evolved by atomic force?" Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

FEEDING "THE ANCIENT GRUDGE"

Owen Wister Describes Factors Back Of Anti-British Prejudice And Asks For A New And 'Straight Deal'

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

A Straight Deal, Or The Ancient Grudge. By Owen Wister. New York: The Macmillan Company. 287 pp. $2. (Gold).

Mr. Owen Wister has written a good book; and in writing it he has done a good deed. He has analysed the Ancient Grudge which many native Americans nourish against the British—the roots of which lie far back in the past, in 1776, in 1812 and in 1861—and he asks if the time has not come when we ought to give the British a Square Deal.

Mr. Wister sees, as we all cannot help seeing, that the world is seething with frightful "menaces to all the good that man knows"; and he reminds us that there are those who would "strip life of every resource gathered through centuries of struggle." Men and women who have ceased to think or who have never thought "aim at mere destruction of everything that is," proffering no substitute for anything. "Down with religion, down with education, down with law, down with property: Such is their cry." And Mr. Wister dwells on the threatening fact that "amid this stands Germany with her unchanged purpose to own the earth." Then he calls attention to the hopeful fact, that "amid this also is the Anglo-Saxon race, the race that has brought our order, our safety, our freedom, into the modern world." Plainly he thinks, as most of us do, that this order and safety and freedom will be most likely to endure if the United States and the British Commonwealth shall hereafter cultivate more cordial relations and become more clearly conscious of their possession of the same language, the same literature, the same law, and the same ideals, political and personal.

AN ESSENTIAL KINSHIP

The man who lives in Portland, England, is more likely to have fundamental convictions akin to those of the men who live in Portland, Maine, and in Portland, Oregon, than he is to look at life from the angle of the man who lives in Oporto, Spain, or in Le Havre, France. This essential kinship may be forgotten; it may even be denied; but none the less it is a vital fact which it is advantageous for us and for our kin across the sea to remember. Our kinsfolk are more ready to remember it than we are; and Mr. Wister considers in detail the causes which exist, separate and combined, to make us less friendly to the British than they now are to us. There is the active and insidious German propaganda, perhaps more active and more insidious now than ever before, bent on fostering ill will between the United States and Great Britain, because Germany can have no hope of future conquest so long as America and England stand side by side to bar its march to victory. There is the smouldering hostility toward England of the Irish exiles and of their descendants, keeping alive the ancestral tradition of hatred. Mr. Wister reminds us that the German organisations and the Irish organisations recognise their common object and that they are working together in intimate association.

SOME OPEN FOES

These are foes of comity between the two great peoples who speak the same language and who cherish the same ideals. They are open foes, so to speak, for the Sinn Fein agitators do not hide their fire under a bushel; and the German-American Alliance is over vocal, even if its voice is now sunk to be only a whisper. But there are two other obstacles to the establishment of good will on both sides of the Western Ocean; and it is to the removal of these obstacles that Mr. Wister especially directs his attention.

The most obvious and the most easily corrected of these two is what Mr. Wister terms the anti-English complex bred in all of us by our school histories, which have failed to tell us the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the Revolution about the War of 1812 and about the conduct of the ruling classes and of the plain people in the British Isles during the civil war, 1861-1865. We were all of us taught that we had fought against the English in 1775 because they had oppressed us shamefully. We were not taught that George III. was a German King; that he had to hire Hessians because few of the English would fight against us; that the best and ablest men in England with Burke and Chatham at the head of them, were outspoken on our side and that these men were well aware that we in America were fighting the battle of freedom for them in England and that our ultimate victory was their victory also.

Mr. Wister is always open-minded, but his mind is not open at both ends. He still believes that two and two make four. And he frankly admits that probably the school histories of all nations are partly bad, implanting the germs of international hatred. "Nations do not like each other, never have liked each other;" and their school text books may be more or less responsible for this. "Certainly we know what contempt and hatred for other nations the Germans have been sedulously taught in their schools;" and we have been witnesses of the dire result of this pernicious instruction.

REAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"How much better and wiser for the whole world if all the boys and girls in all the schools everywhere were henceforth to be started in life with a just and true notion of all flags and the people over whom they fly! The League of Nations might not then rest upon the quicksand of distrust and antagonism which it rests upon today. But it is our own school histories that are my personal concern, and I repeat my opinion—or rather, my conviction—that the way in which they have concealed the truth from us is worse than silly, it is harmful."

No doubt, our school histories will be made less silly and less harmful in the immediate future. But the anti-English complex will even then be hard to eradicate since it will be nourished by many poems of American patriotism, by "Paul Revere's Ride" and "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," by "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star-Spangled Banner." The British are in better case with the "Battle of Agincourt" and the "Fight of the Revenge." Fletcher of Saltoun was wise in his generation when he was willing to let who will make the laws of a people, so long as he could make their ballads. But the "Battle of Agincourt" no longer stirs up animosity against the French, and the "Fight of the Revenge" does not now fire English lads with the desire to do battle with the Spaniards. Sooner or later "Paul Revere" will cease to distribute combustibles, without losing any of his historic interest; and "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill" will be companioned with "I have a rendezvous with Death."

This constituent element of our anti-English complex is certain to be less potent in the future, now that we have fought one war in alliance with the British. The two wars we fought against them more than a century ago will inevitably cease to bulk so big in our memories. We shall be more ready to receive ampler and more accurate information about the war of 1812 and about the divergent attitude of Great Britain toward us during the civil war and during the Spanish war. Sooner or later we shall learn how valuable and how frequent the aid was which we received from the English, at Suez, at Manila and elsewhere. Sooner or later it will be made evident to us that the British met us more than half way in the Alabama, the Alaska and the fisheries arbitrations.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS TODAY

But the second cause of our anti-English complex is not the result of our misreading of the past. It is the result of misunderstanding in the present. And it is to this second cause, more difficult to define and more immediately important, that Mr. Wister devotes himself especially, calling to his aid an abundance of apt anecdotes, amusing in themselves and illuminating as revelations of racial characteristics. This second cause of our anti-English complex is simply that our folk-ways differ from those of the English, that we are irritated by certain of their manners and customs, that we are prone to generalise unjustifiably from simple unfortunate experiences, that we do not see the forest for the trees, that we let little things bias us unduly while we fail to take into account the big things.

Mr. Wister knows the English at home and abroad; he is an American of the Americans, but he is a grandson of Fanny Kemble and he has both relatives and relations in England. He is therefore unusually well equipped to discuss the social usages and the national peculiarities of the two countries; and he is very direct in so doing. He points out the traits in us "which have, in the past at any rate, retarded English cordiality toward Americans," and he is equally plain spoken in dealing with "those traits in the English which have kept warm our ancient grudge." That he is frank is indisputable; and he tells stories which are not pleasant reading now for the Americans and even for the English. None the less are these stories welcome and useful; they help to clear the air; they tend to remove causes of misunderstanding; they make some of us see ourselves as we appear in the eyes of some of the English, and if Mr. Wister's delightful little book is republished in London, as it ought to be, these illustrative anecdotes of his will help some of the English to see how they appear in the eyes of some of us.

"Do not, I beg, suppose for a moment that I am holding up the English way as better than our own—or worse. I am not making comparisons; I am trying to show differences. Very likely there are many points wherein we think the English might do well to borrow from us; and it is quite as likely that the English think we might more and more take a leaf from their book to our advantage. But I am not theorising, I am not seeking to show that we manage life better or that they manage life better; the only moral that I seek to draw from these anecdotes is that we should each understand and hence make allowance for the other fellow's way. You will admit, I am sure, be you American or English, that everybody has a right to his own way. The proverb, "When in Rome you must do as Rome does," covers it and would save trouble if we always remembered it. The people who forget it most are they that go to Rome for the first time." (P. 219.)

Mr. Wister's book bristles with shrewd remarks; it is, as Horace Greeley once said of a certain political correspondence, "mighty interesting reading," and it is informed with good humor as well as with humor. He tells us that "for most English the world is divided into three peoples—English, foreigners and Americans; and for most of us, likewise, it is divided into Americans, foreigners and English." Here is the danger: We care only a little what foreigners may say about us, for we are well aware that they do not know us; but we care acutely what our kin may say about us, for we feel that they ought to know us. As Mr. Wister puts it acutely, "You and I will say things about our cousins to our aunt," but "our aunt would not allow outsiders to say things." And it may be added that if our cousins happen to hear that we have said these things, they will be more annoyed than if the things had been said by outsiders. We and the English are members of the same family. We are cousins, we are kin across the sea, "feeling free to be disagreeable to each other because we are relatives, and yet feeling especially resentful because it's a relative who is being disagreeable."

In his succession of illustrative sayings and doings, of instances of English bad manners and of American mad manners, Mr. Wister has been immitigably impartial. "It is my hope," he asserts, "that I have been equally disagreeable to everybody"; and he expresses a fear that he may be banished from both countries. "I shall not try to pass my exile in Switzerland, which is indeed a lovely place, but just now too full of celebrated Germans." And for the Germans, the author of "A Straight Deal" has the same righteous abhorrence that he revealed when he composed "The Pentecost of Calamity." He holds that there is nothing Christian in the plea that, now Germany is beaten, we ought "to forgive and forget." He calls this "merely sentimental slush, sloppy shirking of anything that compels national alertness, or effort, or self-discipline, or self-denial; a moral cowardice that pushes away any fact which disturbs a shallow, torpid, irresponsible, self-indulgent optimism."

Nations do not like each other and there is rarely any reason why they should do so. But every nation needs the friendship of other nations; and this can be achieved only by mutual forbearance and by resolute self-control. Moreover, we must be convinced that the friendship is worth while, for self-interest—an enlightened self-interest—ought to be the impulse behind every nation's activities. In one of the always eloquent addresses of the late Sir Richard Jebb, we are told that the underlying opinion which gave solid validity to the political philosophy of Thucydides is that the "friendship of men and of communities must be founded, in the first place, on a persuasion of mutual benevolence and on some congeniality of character; but, in the long run, the only sure bond between States is identity of interest." And Rudyard Kipling put the same pregnant thought into the vernacular when he suggested that the scattered British Commonwealth was bound together by "ties of common funk." Both Great Britain and the United States may lack a complete "persuasion of mutual benevolence," but they have more than a little "congeniality of character," and in the long run they have "community of interest"—to say nothing of "ties of common funk."

Perhaps this review cannot end better than by the quotation of Mr. Wister's final paragraph:

"In this many-peopled world England is our nearest relation. . . . We are her cub. She has often clawed us, and we have clawed her in return. This will probably go on. . . . I have not sought to persuade [the reader] that Great Britain is a charitable institution. What nation is, or would be, given the nature of man? Her good treatment of us has been to her own interest. . . . She has seen clearly and ever more clearly that our good-will was to her advantage. And beneath her wisdom, at the bottom of all, is her sense of our kinship through liberty defined and assured by law. If we were so far-seeing as she is, we also should know that her good-will is equally important to us, not alone for material reasons, or for the sake of safety, but also for those few deep, ultimate ideals of law, liberty, life, manhood and womanhood which we share with her, which we got from her, because she is our nearest relation in this many-peopled world."

Australian Labor Legislation

That Country And New Zealand Have Been Pioneers In Laws To Protect The Worker

BY THEODORE E. BURTON

(Ex-United States Senator from Ohio writing in The New York Times)

LAWS relating to labor in the six States of Australia, the Commonwealth, and in New Zealand are of such a variety that it is impossible to give to the numerous regulations and experiments comprehensive treatment in a brief space. In all of them, however, there is a similar trend.

The one basic idea is that considerations of general welfare require that the State should assume minute control of the relations between employer and employe and of the whole field of industry. The contentions of those whose aim is to secure the well-being of the worker are supported by many others who seek to prevent as far as possible, the dislocation of industry by strikes or other interruptions.

These countries were pioneers in legislation for a minimum or living wage, an eight-hour workday, for holidays, for early closing laws and for workmen's compensation. Laws directly pertaining to labor are reinforced by severe restrictions upon immigration and by the constant endeavor of the unions to prevent a surplus of workmen by limitations upon output, and similar measures.

The tribunals most generally employed in Australia are Wages or Industrials Boards, Industrial Courts and Courts of Arbitration.

Wages Boards and Industrial Boards are made up of an equal number of representatives of both sides, with an umpire not connected with any trade involved. From the boards an appeal may be taken to the courts, which have final jurisdiction. Wages Boards may take the initiative, while organisations for conciliation and arbitration councils only act when a dispute is presented to them by employers or employes, or by reference from a Court or Cabinet Minister. Wages Boards have to do with particular trades, and are numbered by hundreds. Organisations for conciliations and arbitration are assigned to districts and have to do with all trades. They are much less in number.

At first the Parliaments of Australia gave jurisdiction to the Wages Boards in only a limited number of trades, those included being workmen in clothing establishments, in boots and shoes, furniture, and the packing industry. Year by year, however, other industries were added, and the tendency is to include employment of every nature.

One essential provision which was enacted early was a requirement that employers who had refused to meet with striking employes, must enter into consultation with them before the Wages Boards of other bodies.

In order to render methods for the settlement of disputes effective, there are requirements that organisations of employers and employes as well shall be established and registered, so that they may have a legal standing. At the end of 1916, there were five organisations of employers, with 5,181 members, and 110 organisations of employes, with 422,787 members. One outcome of this system is that in several of the States preference is given to members of unions. With this requirement is coupled a provision that qualified applicants of good moral character must be admitted to membership on payment of reasonable dues, the maximum amount of which is fixed by law.

The prominence of unionism is shown by the great variety of organisations. Reporters on newspapers are combined in the Australian Journalists' Association. Theatrical employes have a union known as the United Theatrical Choristers and Dancers' Association. It is sought to do away with strikes and lockouts by such measures as a requirement for fourteen days' notice, or, as in Queensland, a vote of the majority of the union. In all States penalties are provided, by fine or imprisonment, for both employers and employes, either for an unauthorised strike or for violations of an award.

Controversies submitted to the boards with a view to conciliation or arbitration, whether decided there or appeal, result in a finding effective for not more than five years. Of late the period is much shorter, and application may be made for revision. Of course, the employers contend the system works to their disadvantage. They refer to the fact that cases in which penalties are enforced against workmen are rare.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the result of these regulations. It is maintained that they have caused the closing of factories, resulting in depriving many persons of employment; that there has been an undue limitation of juvenile and female labor and that the minimum wage becomes the maximum. It must be said in this connection that wages have not increased so rapidly in Australia, nor do they now reach the scale in vogue in the United States. Rates of wages increased only 20 percent from 1891 to 1912. Last December the minimum wage for women workers in and about Sydney was fixed at £1 19s, substantially equivalent to $9.75 per week. Although rates of exchange are unfavorable, lower prices make this figure equal to a similar amount in the United States.

On Dec. 13, 1918, carpenters were paid $20 per week of forty-four hours, bricklayers $21, locomotive engineers on Government railways $24. Firemen $17.50. The higher proportionate wage of unskilled laborers is illustrated by the rate of $15 per week for railway porters and $15.50 to $16 for municipal laborers.

New Zealand was the pioneer in this class of legislation, and has shown a more consistent policy. There are Boards of Conciliation and a Court of Arbitration. The latter is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The relative jurisdiction of the two is much the same as in Australia.

In an act passed in 1894 there was a provision for compulsory arbitration, one main object of which was the benefit of the consumer or the general public. This was the first law of this type. Advocates of the New Zealand plan point with satisfaction to the fact that from the date of the passage of this act, in 1894, to 1908 there were no strikes. This was, however, a time of increasing prosperity, in which higher wages should have been conceded in any event. Of late there has been less satisfaction with the law. Strikes have been frequent. Members of the unions complain that the Judges of the Arbitration Court, who are the final arbiters in disputes, are unfriendly to them, and in 1913 a law was passed authorising them to abandon their registrations, thereby enabling the members to resort to the strike.

Questions which arise are, "Is so considerable a participation by the States in the settlement of labor disputes desirable?" The arguments in favor are that these controversies affect the whole body of citizenship, and if their adjustment is left to those directly involved, the public will suffer.

It is maintained that in unregulated management of industry, vital considerations of health and public welfare, the very lives of workmen and their families may be neglected, and that a people, well provided for and contented, is much more important than cheapness of production or the encourgement of that industrial expansion which results from the expectation of large profits. The doctrine of laissez faire has been so generally rejected that no one will deny the force of this argument. Just how far, however, does it justify such interference? The arguments in opposition are that the more natural solution by consultation is abandoned, and that by making labor controversies a political question, the decisions are based upon numbers and political organisation rather questions involved.

As a further objection, it may be said that the judges selected as the final arbiters have little practical knowledge of conditions in the trades concerning which they must decide.

Again controversies between employer and employe absorb the attention of the electorate to the exclusion of that mass of problems, the discussion and solution of which is necessary to an orderly development of their national life.

Prior to 1890, a leading question in all the States was that of protection and free trade, Victoria having adopted the former, and New South Wales the latter. Under the existing alignment of parties, questions relating to immigration and relations with nearby countries, which are assuming rapidly increasing importance, must be considered from a special viewpoint.

The relation of the Commonwealth or central government to the respective States receives only scant attention. A citizen of the United States, familiar with the enlargement of Federal powers to meet new conditions, can hardly understand the adverse votes of the electors of the Commonwealth upon propositions for granting control of monopolies and similar measures.

There are certain factors which complicate the problem. There is a predominance of unskilled over skilled workers. The Worker, the official publication of the Labor Party in Australia, once said, "There is hardly any such thing as unskilled labor where human beings are employed. Unskilled labor means physical strength in its prime." A labor member of the Federal Parliament said, repudiate the idea that in some classes of employment no skill is required. Skill is necessary in connection with everything that a man has to do."

As already illustrated, one result of this relation between two classes of workmen is that there is not the same difference of wages as that which exists elsewhere. Also the unskilled are more radical in their demands. There is a very large number of unions made up of those in whose employment there is little skill required.

Government employes, who constitute a very considerable number in the public utilities such as railways and tramways, are quite as likely to strike as those in private employment. In the year 1917 a strike commenced in the Government railway shops, which became widely extended, due to the plan of the Government to introduce the card system.

Has compulsory arbitration succeeded? I shall say the general opinion in Australia and in New Zealand is that it has not.

Sir Charles Wade, formerly Premier of New South Wales and now agent of that State at London, says: "I have come to the conclusion, after a long personal experience, that the introduction of penalties either in the form of imprisonment or fine is an illusory protection. * * * I say this deliberately, as I was occupied for many years in Australia in endeavoring to test the efficacy of legal compulsion, and I have come to the conclusion that other methods must be applied in order to secure obedience. * * * The great problem in the future is to establish again a relationship which will be conciliatory rather than antagonistic, and the parties must cultivate a spirit of mutual confidence, a sense of identity of interest and a deeper knowledge of economic problems. If they are content to be guided by these principles, then common sense and good faith will inspire a set-

(Continued on Page 13)

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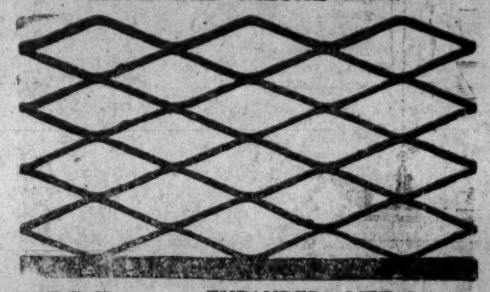

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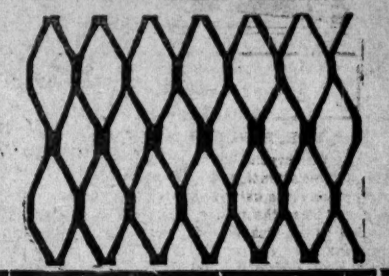

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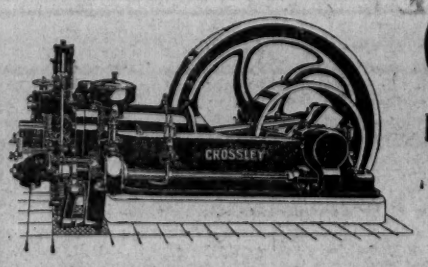

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WHEN WE GET THERE, HATCH, YOU'RE GOING TO SEE SOMETHING YOU'LL NEVER FORGET!
I'M GOING OUT OF MY WAY TO DO THIS BUT IT WILL BE A SIGHT YOU WILL REMEMBER!
WELL HERE SHE IS-NOW I'LL WAIT AND LISTEN TO WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT!
OH BOSS! LOOK AT THE LITTLE DOG!
?
BERND

Musical Matters

By R. B. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

The tenth of the articles on "Listening to Music"—based on Mr. Percy Scholes' "Listener's Guide to Music"—will appear next week, when simple analyses of some well-known pieces will be given. This article contains answers to questions that I have received from readers.

* * *

I am asked as to the playing of Borodin's pianoforte piece "Au Couvent." Should the low CCCC-sharp (under the fifth ledger line below the bass staff) be hit in imitation of a bell? *Answer*: No. The mark *quasi campanella*, (in the manner of bell-chimes) does not call for a loud note each time at the bottom, as was done by a famous pianist here not very long ago. Apart from the fact that it is the *string* that is hit—never the key—these low notes should be played *piano* as marked. The upper left-hand notes (three octaves away) are to be played with marked accent. A bell, as is well-known, has a 'tap-tone' and a 'hum-tone;' the latter being much lower than the former. Borodin intended the upper left-hand notes to have the 'ictus' of the tap-tone, while the lower ones represent the confused hum that is immediately set up in the mass of metal. This lowest sound of all has no 'ictus' and should come out without any perceptible impact of the pianoforte hammers. The pedal, as marked in my copy, will give the necessary faint 'jangle' that is meant. M. Sklarevski, in playing these lowest notes as loudly as the piano could be made to give them, had either not examined Borodin's intention, as shown in the copy, or he deliberately chose to make the low C sharp into a 'tap-tone,' which would require a bell of about 400 tons, I think. Few convents would require such a bell.

In any case, the piece should not be attempted on any piano less than a first-rate grand. The music is imitative and suggestive, and only an instrument rich in harmonics will give the right impression. The middle part of the piece is quite different; it represents the chanting of the nuns, and is played with a simplicity almost severe. At the end "bells as before."

* * *

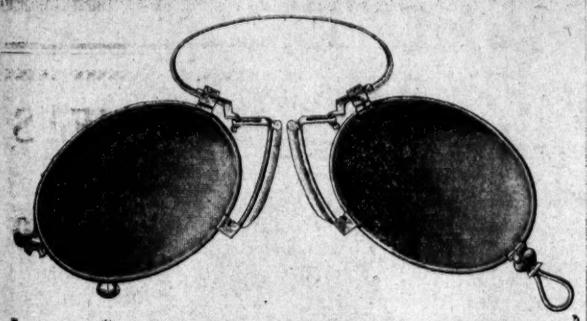
My next query is also on loud notes! I am asked whether the playing of the *loud* pedal notes constitutes the chief difficulty to be overcome in playing the organ, provided the learner can already play the piano well. My querist should first examine an organ and watch an organist playing *softly*. There are several features of the organ that make it quite a different instrument to the piano. The lower keys, CCC to F, (G on a modern organ) can all be played with the feet, giving access to these notes when the hands are otherwise engaged on the manuals, for there is no sustaining pedal as on the piano. But observe that the pedal notes are the *deepest*, not necessarily the loudest. Quite high as well as very soft notes can be played with the feet by arranging the stops; but the main use of the pedals is to release the left hand for the playing of upper and middle 'parts,' without having to 'let go' down below, as is done with the piano when the sustaining pedal holds bass notes. The role of the left hand is essentially different in organ music. There is a technique for pedalling, similar to the 'fingering' of manual passages in piano music; it is a matter of 'heel and toe.' Independence of the two feet and the hands is not acquired at once. (My querist can try writing a capital 'D' on paper whilst describing a circle with either foot; this freedom is at the root of organ technique). As the keys of the organ go on sounding their notes until released, and do not let them 'die away,' as on the piano, accurate release of each key is an imperative matter. Faulty release, such as passes muster with careless pianists will produce, on the organ, either 'unsightly' gaps between the sound, or horrible muddles of wrongly held notes. Added to this, is the additional labor of drawing out and putting in stops with hands and feet, which must be done at possible and seemingly impossible moment; of 'crossing' of hands (playing on different key-boards), and the swell management. Extra exertion against the key will produce no increase of tone; all such changes must be obtained through the mechanism of stops and crescendo pedals. Schumann advised every pianist to try an organ for the correction of faults of style.

* * *

A reader asks me to write on the practice of reducing the works of serious composers to rag-time and jazz rhythms. Certainly good music should only be played as it is written. Mutilation of this sort is indefensible on musical grounds, whatever the dancer's excuse may be. My reader's indignation is justified; but there is a curious comment on the jazz 'composers' to be derived from the practice of playing good music in a mutilated form. Really it comes to this, that all the sense, the virtue and the beauty have to be hammered out of a composition before it can serve as a mere accompaniment to jiggling and joggling that goes by the name of dancing in these days; and yet in the mangled corpse of a piece by a man like Grieg, there still remains more vitality and harmonic interest than in a dozen of the stock pieces written by the jazz composer. It cannot be argued that by means of 'jazzed' versions of good music, a public was being created for it, and that people who otherwise would not listen to it are brought to realise its beauties. For they do *not* hear good music until it is entirely spoiled (as music) to make it fit the dance. Music to really beautiful dancing is quite another matter; the poetry of sound and the poetry of motion can be combined as in the modern ballet (when toe-dancing and other technical feats that have nothing to do with beauty, are excluded). The music for the ballet should be specially written. The merely rhythmic element, whilst it is fundamental to music and to all art, is also the most primitive element, and must be treated with conscious artistry before it can have any but a passing interest.

Few of us would care to argue that a public for Shakespeare was to be sought along the lines of 'rhymed versions' of such things as the soliloquy "To be, or not to be:"

"To exist, or to cease to continue
Is the point to which I would pin you;
This is the question
Upsets my digestion.
Whether to live, or merely to chuck it
To worry along, or just kick the bucket."



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Australian Labor Legislation

(Continued from Page 12)

tlement of grievances without any legal coercion. The only direction in which this compulsion can be seriously attempted is to insist that no strikes or lockouts shall take place 'until the matter in dispute has been previously referred to some tribunal for adjustment."

In the practical outcome strikes are not prevented. The mining and shipping employes most frequently indulge in them, but there is a constant threat to industry.

The finest boat which sails from Australia to the Pacific Coast of America reached Sydney on Dec. 24 last and was due to leave on Dec. 29. The strike of a half dozen engineers tied her up at the dock until well along in the month of March. A singular feature of the situation was that the great majority of the shipping men maintained that the contention of the engineers was right, because the junior engineers were receiving less pay than firemen, who required no training, while they were required to have a technical education and pass a rigid examination. Within a few days it has been reported from New Zealand that a strike on the Government railways upset the plans for the itinerary of the Prince of Wales.

Circumstances may arise under which certain varieties of public service, such as transportation, the furnishing of water, light or other necessities, might require conscription quite as urgently as for military service. Or if there were strongly organised unions, under the control of leaders, and with funds such that penalties could be collected, a form of compulsory arbitration based upon contractual relations between the parties might be enforced. But neither of these methods would seem to be practicable at present.

Are the methods adopted in Australia and New Zealand applicable in this country? Certainly yes, so far as the general plan of provding for proper conditions for workmen, also for the restriction of child labor, the regulation of the employment of women, proper provision for sanitation and health, and with a constant desire to have a population which shall not be pinched by poverty. In all these particulars the people of these remote countries have shown an intelligence and progressiveness well worthy of our admiration.

But the differences are so great that their methods can hardly be adopted in the United States. In the first place, there is the difference in the magnitude of the problem. For example, a few months ago in New Zealand a fine of £2 each was imposed on some three or four coal miners who had engaged in an unjustifiable strike, and was, I take it, collected. How would this method of imposing a fine apply where there are thousands of workmen, thoroughly organised, where the result of such a penalty would be the withdrawal of all from work?

Again, both Australia and New Zealand, notwithstanding the large population in the cities, furnish access to the means of living in a way not surpassed anywhere in the world.

Again, the population is more homogeneous, as the workmen are practically all of British stock and speak the same language. Respect for law and order, it must be conceded, is greater. Violence in strikes is rare.

Thus the conclusion may be reached that conditions are radically different from those prevailing in the United States, and the success which has attended plans for compulsory arbitration has not been such as to warrant a similar policy in America.

The Inventor

There once was a man worth attention,
Because he was skilled in invention.
When asked by the rest
Which he thought was his best,
He said, "Spectacles for the Blindgenition."
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To see in their underground holes;
And the Mammoth Cave Fishes
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Vladivostok & Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
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Nagasaki,	Kokura Maru	..	..	..	..	¤20.00	19.30
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Japan Ports	Kokura Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Shinyo Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 22.							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U.S.A.	Nile	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe	Nile	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Inaba Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Ningshin	16.30	16.30	..	..	..	16.00
Dalny	Sakaki Maru	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Chefoo	Irene	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
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Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
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TELLS OF DEATH IMPULSES

Felt Better And Wanted To Sing After Slayings—Had No Fear Of Penalty

Los Angeles, May 8.—The strange emotions, impulses and the strange "code of honor" of Charles Newton Harvey, who has confessed the murder of five of his twenty odd wives, are disclosed in the modern Bluebeard's own story of his amazing case.

Harvey, in detailing the manner in which he slew the wives, presents not the slightest trace of regret.

But this strange laboratory specimen of man becomes highly offended when mercenary motives for his crimes are imputed to him by the authorities. Money to him literally is "the root of all evil," and he repeatedly boasts he had never taken, nor accepted as a gift, a single dollar from any of his victims.

PUBLIC MISUNDERSTANDS

To have "married" women simply to have obtained money from them, or to have murdered them merely to escape the penalty of his bigamous marriages, would have been a heinous crime in his estimate, but——

After smashing in Elizabeth Prior's head with a sledge hammer and murdering Nina Lee Deloney in a similar fashion, Harvey declares he felt so at ease that, "I just wanted to go out and sing and laugh!"

Harvey does not expect the public to "understand" him and says over and over: "I don't understand myself."

"Instead of feeling bad after I made away with them, I felt as if a weight had been lifted; that it was all over, he said. "couldn't be that I am mercenary, because the amount I received in several cases was of no consequence and I knew well beforehand it was of no consequence. Instead of taking their money, I usually gave money to the girls.

"One of the peculiar things is that those who had a lot of money I made no effort to kill, and it seems that the parties I made away with were the very ones who had nothing to speak of. Yes, the wealthy ones are all still living.

RETURNED WIFE'S MONEY

"I recall one occasion when I was sick. Mrs. Goldsmith, one of my wives, went away and told me she had better leave some money for me, because my own money was in Canada and the rate of exchange was rather heavy against me. I told her that I would not take the money at the time, but that if I were sick a little longer and really needed it, I would send for it.

"Two or three days later I saw I was not getting any better and I wrote to her for $50. She sent me a draft at once, but I wasn't sick as long as I thought I would be, so I returned the draft without cashing it.

"Mrs. Goldsmith (one of the wives) will tell you the same thing. I suppose she is worth $20,000 or $30,000."

Although Harvey looks unusually weak physically, due to his two attempts to end his life, he would not even formally be a powerful man. How he could kill two of his five wives with such a crude weapon as a hammer was explained in his confession as follows:

HAD EPILEPTIC FITS

"Under those killing spells I seem to have had the strength of two or three persons combined. After it was done I always became very weak. Just seemed I was given the strength. You see, I did have a few epileptic fits and I know what strength the folks said I did have then. I had the strength" ——

The original confession made by Harvey at the County Hospital, before he had regained strength enough to direct the police to the grave of Nina Lee Deloney, gives such an insight into the nature of the bigamist-slayer that it is printed here just as he made it. It also paves the way for his plea of insanity, and touches upon the great problem murderers all face—what to do with the body—how to dispose of it, without leaving telltale clues.

Q. Did you ever marry Elizabeth J. Prior? he was asked. A. Elizabeth Prior in Idaho, what is the town out from Spokane, the first town out there of some size—Coeur-d'Alene?

Q. You mean you married Elizabeth Prior at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho? A. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Q. Did you do away with her? A. I did, but I will tell you how it happened. We were driving from Portland to Seattle and when we got quite a little ways out we kept having trouble with the front wheel of the car. It seemed that the lock nut was not working. It would get loose and we stopped a couple of places and they were not able to fix it. We had quite a few words over this car.

Q. Whose name was the car registered under? A. It was Lewis. I bought the car in Portland. We come on quite a ways and at last the car got pretty bad and I had to stop again. A fellow came along and I got either a monkey wrench or screw driver, I forgot which, from him. He told me when I got through to lay it up against a telephone pole that was right opposite where we stopped the car, and he would go there and get it.

"While we were eating lunch in a deserted house that stood near by Elizabeth said it was a no account car. I was getting rather sore. I couldn't help it if the car was a bad car. She rode in the car when it was demonstrated, and made no objections to me purchasing it.

"At last I got so mad I used some little profanity and told her to shut up. She grabbed her hat pin and said she would stick it through any man that would cuss her. Instantly I pushed her with all my might, and her head struck the corner of a bunk that is built up about eighteen inches from the floor.

BURIED BODY IN HOLE

Q. Now, the way that she cut her head then was that you shoved her down against this bunk? A. I shoved her because she grabbed this pin.

Q. When you struck her with the hammer what part of her body did you strike? A. I struck her on the head.

Q. And did you break her skull? A. I don't know, because apparently she didn't move any more.

Q. What did you do with her body? A. The body lay in the house all afternoon and I stayed around the car to see no one came in. Then, just a little before dark two men and a woman came along. They were going to camp, and, of course, I knew I must not let them stay in the house. I told them I was going to stay there for the night, and they went on. After night I kept planning what to do with the body. At last, when I was walking around just before night, I noticed a kind of hole where a tree or a stump had been taken out some little distance from the car, and I dug it a little deeper as best I could.

Q. With what? A. I used the same outfit I carry to dig the car out.

SET HOUSE ON FIRE

And then I thought it all over and I said to myself: "Now there is all kinds of blood in that house, and that will be seen," so I set this old, deserted house on fire, and drove the car down to—let's see, to Olympia. Next morning I had them go to work on it to fix the wheel.

Q. Was the house consumed? A. I could look back and see it burning.

Q. Can't you fix your mind upon any other woman that you did away with? A. I cannot now. Ofttimes I have said to myself: "I have trouble even remembering or figuring who I was. I don't remember the names of some of my most intimate friends when I have been away, you might say, a year."

Q. Can't you fix your mind on some other woman that you have done away with, by remembering incidents? A. I don't believe I can now. Of course, I am awful tired tonight. If I was to study a while—at times my mind is just a blank, and at night I will lay some times for hours, and since I have been arrested I find myself ofttimes in a trance. I imagine that I am not arrested. I am just dreaming I am under arrest. I go on for hours that way.

Q. Can you recall in numbers how many women you have been married to? A. No, I don't know. Sometimes I try to figure it out myself. It isn't any number like they have given out, that is certain. Sometimes I figure so many and again I can't remember at all.

MARRIED 10 OR 12

Q. Would you say it was twenty? A. No, no; I should say not. I should say ten or twelve—something like that, I judge.

Q. Have you ever gotten a divorce from anybody? A. I have no divorce from anybody. I don't know that anybody got a divorce from me that I can remember of.

Q. Do you remember the first woman you ever married? A. The trouble of it is, owing to the blank in my life, I don't know whether I do or not. I think Catherine Wilson was the first.

Q. And where did you marry her? A. It was somewhere in Central British Columbia.

Q. Do you know the town? A. I don't remember it now. If it was called I might.

Q. Did you do away with her? A. No, she is in Oregon.

Q. Might it not be possible that you have done away with and killed other women to whom you were married, or other women to whom you were not married? A. It might be possible, because there are blanl spaces in my life that I cannot remember. I can't figure out years or the months. In the past I have traveled over in different States and been in many towns, and sometimes I sit down and try to study myself, and then I go and take a map and trace the towns; yet in my mind I couldn't mention any of the towns unless I had put them to me by seeing the map.

New Photograph Of Los Angeles 'Bluebeard And Two Of His Wives'

James P. Watson, alias Harvey, Los Angeles "Bluebeard." Here is a new photograph of Watson. The two women shown—Mrs. Walter C. Andrews and Betty Pryor Lewis—are said to be two of the twenty-five women married by Watson.

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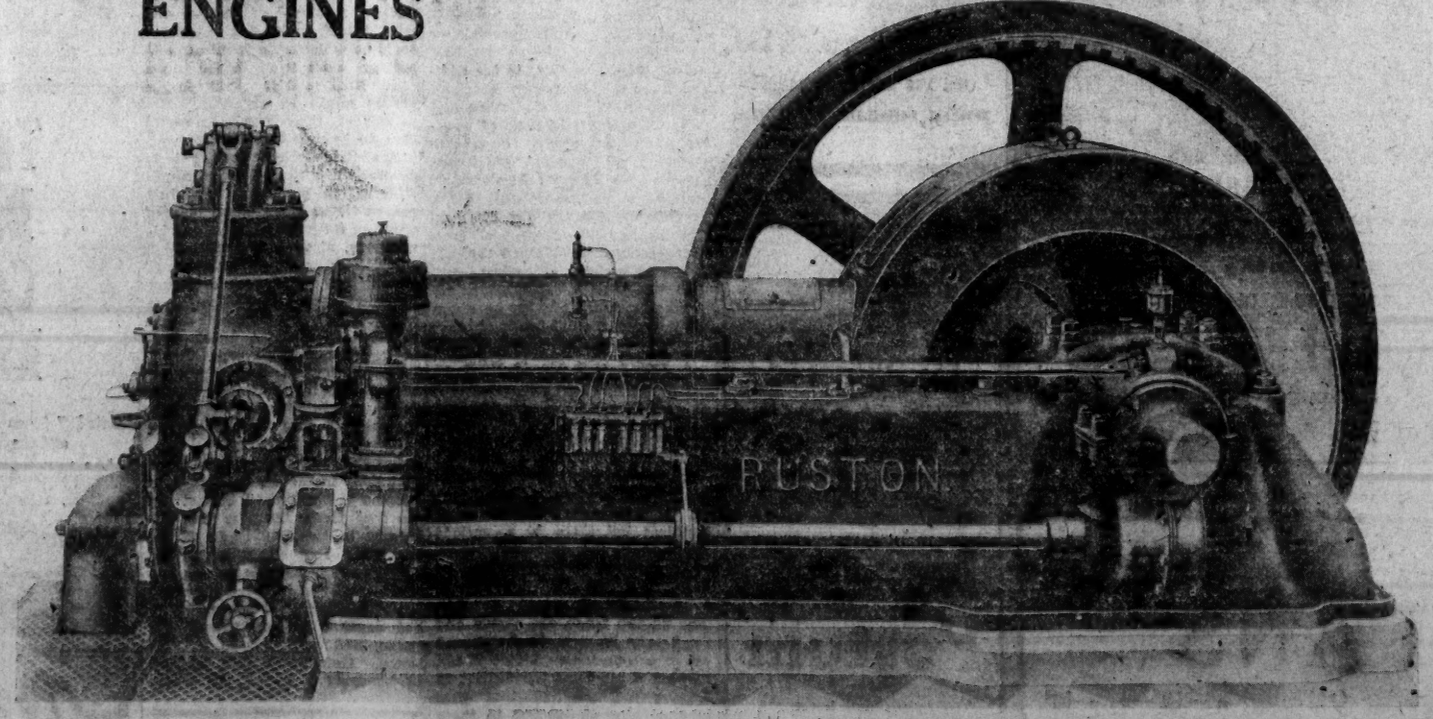

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GERMAN DOCTORS FIGHT NEW LAW

Insist Extension Of Health Insurance Will Impoverish Them

MAY BE ELECTION ISSUE

Defender Of Government's Action Calls Doctors' Assertions Exaggerated

New York, May 8.—Extension by the German Government of the compulsory feature of the public health insurance laws to include all non-professional workers whose incomes are less than 20,000 marks per annum has aroused a storm of protest on the part of the German doctors, and many of them threaten to show their resentment by fighting the Government "block" in the coming Reichstag elections. The medical men contend that raising the compulsory insurance limit from 5,000 to 20,000 marks will practically reduce the physicians to poverty by taking away most of their private patients, but defenders of the Government's action insist that such is not the case, as most of the persons covered by the new ordinance are already voluntary members of the public health insurance societies.

Addressing a meeting of the Berlin physicians, Dr. Gustav Ritter, President of the Central Association of the Health Office Physicians of Greater Berlin, asserted that the new law, due to come into effect on April 26, would bring about nine-tenths of the population under the public health insurance, and that, as the fees paid to the doctors for their services to the members of the health societies were so small as to make it practically impossible for a physician to give the proper time to each patient, both the doctors and the public's health would suffer. Dr. Ritter said that if nearly everybody was to be covered by the public health insurance it would be better to make all the doctors employes of the State and be done with it. His views were concurred in by the 2,000 doctors present, and resolutions were adopted urging that all qualified doctors be allowed to work for the health bureaus and be paid reasonable fees.

In the Berlin Vorwarts Hermann Molkenbuhr, a veteran Socialist leader, gives a brief history of the development of the German social insurance laws and points out that Dr. Ritter's figures regarding the number of persons covered under the new ordinance adopted by the Federal Council upon recommendation of the Economic Committee of the National Assembly are greatly exaggerated. When the first workers' insurance laws were enacted many years ago the compulsory limit was fixed at 2,000 marks, later it was raised to 2,500 per year, and after the November revolution of 1918 it was advanced to 5,000. Since then German money has fallen so far in value and the cost of living has gone up so fast that the National Assembly Committee has concluded that any workingman or technical employe earning less than 20,000 a year is entitled to share in the insurance funds provided by contribution by himself, his employer and the nation.

Herr Molkenbuhr emphasises the fact that under the ordinance of November 22, 1918, when the limit was raised to 5,000 marks, it had been provided that members of the categories of workers covered by the law earning more than 5,000 might voluntarily join the public sick benefit societies, but at their own expense. The writer insists that practically all of these persons have already insured themselves, so that the new law merely means that their employers will have to contribute toward the payments, as in the case of the lower paid employes. Taking up Dr. Ritter's statement to the effect that nine-tenths of the people of Germany would be insured under the new ordinance, Herr Molkenbuhr says:

"In 1913 the German Empire had a population of 66,978,000, of whom 42,531,000 were over 16 years of age. In the general public sick benefit and miners' societies 14,449,350 persons over 16 were insured against sickness, or 34.1 per cent. So now if by including in this insurance the foremen and technicians with salaries of from 5,000 to 20,000 marks the total is to be brought up to nine-tenths of the population we must assume that more than half of the inhabitants of Germany are foremen, technicians, office employes etc, something which even the indignant protesters will hardly believe."

The Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung of April 16 reports the arrival in the Austrian capital of two carloads of gifts sent to Vienna by the city of Luxemburg. The cars contained shoes, soap and foodstuffs. M. Huelsemann and Sister Marie, who accompanied the gifts from Luxemburg, were scheduled to leave for home at once in charge of several hundred Vienna children who were to be guests of the tiny Grand Duchy for several months and thus be temporarily rescued from the famine and general hardships obtaining in Vienna.

Just what has become of Fritz Platten, the fiery Swiss Socialist leader who played a big role in getting Nikolai Lenin and other Bolsheviki transported through Germany from Switzerland to Russia following the Russian revolution of March, 1917, since his capture by Polish or Lithuanian troops near Kovno early last March seems to be a mystery, as recent Swiss papers contain no reports as to his whereabouts. The Swiss Socialist Party has appealed to the Socialist members of the Lithuanian Parliament to effect Platten's release, and has also asked the Swiss Government to intervene on his behalf, but apparently without results. German newspapers of April 8 say that when Platten was taken from the airplane in which he was trying to reach Germany on his way home from Moscow he was in possession of a letter from Lenin announcing his appointment as Russian Soviet Trade Commissioner in Switzerland. The machine in which Platten and his wife were traveling was one that had taken 1,100 pounds of medicines from Germany to Russia and was piloted by a German Lieutenant named Folte.

Late Swiss newspapers note, with much sarcastic comment, that, while the prices paid to the producers for beef and pork have receded from 25 to 40 percent since January, the consumers are not getting any material part of the saving thus effected by the distributers, as retail prices have dropped very little.

The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a memorandum to all Greek diplomatic representatives abroad informing them of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Greece and Germany, according to an Athens despatch sent out by the Wolff News Bureau on April 12.

Lambertini Pinto, general director of consular affairs and trade matters, has been named Ambassador to Germany by the Portuguese Government.

According to the terms of a commercial agreement said to have been effected between Hungary and Jugo-Slavia a few weeks ago, and reported in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 15, the latter was to furnish the Hungarians with 4,500 carloads of corn, 350 carloads of beans, 500 carloads of wheat and 3,000 fatted hogs by May 15. These supplies were to be paid for either in "sound bills of exchange," to which category the Belgrade Government did not assign its own currency, or in materials, perferably railroad rolling stock.

Rich Baronet And Bride In Mystery Suit

Sir Hugh and Lady Cunliffe-Owen.

INTERNATIONAL.

The mysterious $500,000 damage suit recently filed in New York City against Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, the wealthy British baronet and tobacco man, by Marvelle C. Brice, New York song writer, has revealed that Lady Cunliffe-Owen, the young American wife of Sir Hugo and formerly the wife of Marvelle Brice, obtained a divorce from Brice on November 7, 1918, only seven weeks before she married Sir Hugo. The suit was filed March 10 last, and the fact that no official action has followed puzzled society and the newspapers for five weeks. Lady Cunliffe-Owen before her marriage to Brice in 1914 was Miss Helen Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Oliver, of the little town of Washington, Pa., near Pittsburgh. While the family was in moderate circumstances the daughter had beauty and possessed a voice. After a brief theatrical career she married Brice. It is understood that Sir Hugo is worth $40,000,000 and that he gave his bride $4,000,000 and a $50,000 necklace for bridal presents. The suit has caused much speculation among New York society folk.

'BETTER FEET' DRIVE

Some Stores Affected By Sensible Shoe Movemnet

One of the largest shoe stores in New York city, according to the store manager, has had to change its stock of shoes this year as a result of the Young Women's Christian Association "Better feet —sensible shoe" campaign. So many women and girls asked for low-heeled, broad-toed walking shoes that the store ordered a large stock of them and decreased the orders for the fancier styles. The New York stores carrying sensible shoes are showing the Young Women's Christian association shoe chart to convert buyers to the improved styles. The charts show graphically the effect on the foot, on the posture, on the general health of high heels and pointed toes and in one case significantly compare, by photos, the bound feet of the Chinese woman so scoffed at in this country, and the equally misshapen feet of the American woman in the extreme "fancy" shoe.

A foot and shoe film, produced by the association physical education department, is having wide circulation throughout the country and is being used by physicians and sanitarium directors. The effect of the widespread and picturesque education on this subject carried on through the gymnasium departments of local associations, through college student groups and through health week campaigns, is so marked that the association expects to see a noticeable change in woman's footwear before many years.

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PREMIERS PLAN TO MEET GERMANS

Lloyd George And Millerand To Discuss Program For Conference At Spa

TO BAR TREATY EVASION

Indemnity In One Big Sum Favored By British—France Asks Payment

BY EDWIN L. JAMES
(New York Times)

Paris, May 14.—Premier Millerand and Minister of Finances Francis Marshal left Paris early this afternoon for Folkstone, where they were due to arrive this evening. Tomorrow at Hythe, the country house of Sir Philip Sassoon, they will meet Premier Lloyd George and his advisers to talk over the Spa Conference.

The main subject they will discuss will be the program for the Spa meeting at which the German Chancellor has been invited to be present. A minor subject will be the exact date of this conference.

M. Millerand expects to return to Paris on Sunday evening. Thus, from the very shortness of the Hythe conference, as well as from the basic nature of the situation, the impression here is that the purpose of the two Premiers is to fix upon principles rather than upon details.

This conference was arranged by Millerand and Lloyd George at the conclusion of the San Remo Conference. When the French Premier suggested that they had not definitely decided what would be discussed with the Germans and that he did not intend to permit any proposal of treaty revision, the British Premier replied that they could get together on the question of a program before going to Spa.

It is confidently expected in French political circles that Lloyd George will give his adherence readily to the French theme that, first, in the conference at Spa there is to be no discussion by the Germans of any points not raised by the Allies, and that the Allies will raise no proposal of basic treaty revision, and, second, that the Germans will not discuss pending matters on a basis of equality with the allied statesmen, but will be heard merely as consultants—in other words, that Muller shall answer questions, and not propose them.

Millerand further desires that at the opening of the Spa conference, it shall be made plain that the idea of the Allies is to enforce the treaty, and that they are ready to use all measures to do so, as declared in the San Remo proclamation. Millerand wishes this point forcibly brought home to the Germans.

As for the question as to payment of the indemnity in a lump sum, it appears that an answer is presently. Lloyd George favors fixing one sum, once and for all. The French, on the other hand, have advanced the idea of fixing a certain number of annuities at a stated figure, which might later be increased.

The purpose of these tactics is to meet a situation where England and Italy might judge that Germany had made out a good case of her inability to pay much now or in the near future. However, there can be little doubt that the French Government would accept the "one figure" idea, if the figure should be made large enough.

It is entirely possible that this question will not be finally settled at Hythe, and that the Allied Premiers will reserve their decision until after they have heard the Germans at Spa. For after all, it is said here, the French regard a fixing of the amount as much less important than an agreement as to how, whatever amount is agreed upon is to be collected. While England's public spirit is in the mood, they wish to fix on a policy that will be workable ten years from now if Germany continues to default.

The average Frenchman is taking more interest in the coming Spa meeting than in any recent diplomatic meetings. France's Parliament has just voted some nine billion francs of new taxes, and, with all that, the French finances face a deficit unless Germany pays something this year.

The attitude of those who speak for the French business man is:

"Whatever Germany is going to pay, let's have some of it."

Editorial writers have made great capital of the fact that the note which Germany sent to Paris the other day was No. 823 since the armistice. They remark that "Berlin has sent 800 notes, but not one mark."

Frenchmen take the stand that, disregarding technicalities, England should be willing for France —after Belgium—to have whatever Germany can be made to pay in the near future.

The Matin publishes an article from a taxpayer, in which he said:

"As soon as the war was over England, without losing time, demanded and obtained from Germany payment in cash—that is, payment at once. Her conception of the liberty of the seas also prevailed. The German commercial fleet was confiscated. The German war fleet was annihilated. German colonies no longer exist. Old England is mistress of the seas. 'Rule Britannia.'

"Noble France agreed to be paid in the future. What has she been paid? The German coal due does not arrive. Our devastated provinces rest in ruins. Our indemnities are only hopes.

"Having obtained what she wanted, England can afford to smile at the enemies of yesterday. On the contrary, the German press represents us as Shylock yelling for his pound of flesh, whereas all we ask is what is due us and what has been promised us."

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"ONLY TENDER LOVE CAN SAVE RUSSIA"—GORKY

Country Living Through Agony Of Birth Throes—Will Women Of World Help?

ASKS MOTHERS' SYMPATHY

Can Help Something New And Beautiful To Be Born By Their Inspiration

BY MAXIM GORKY

(Author of "The Lower Depths" and Other Famous Books and Plays. The Most Noted Writer in Russia)

Among the dozens of letters which I receive daily from different parts of Russia the most interesting are those which are written by women. Filled with impressions of the stormy realities of our days, these letters are saturated with sorrow, wrath, indignation; but the feeling of helplessness and apathy is met with more seldom than in the letters from men.

Each letter from a woman is a cry of a living soul tortured by the manifold pains of our dreaful day.

After reading these letters I feel within my heart that they are all written, as it were, by one woman, the mother of life, from whom all tribes and all nations have come into the world by her who had helped man to transform the crude zoological desire of an animal into the gentle and lofty ecstasy of love.

These letters are a cry of anger from the being who has called into life all poetry, who has served and is still serving as the inspirer of all art, and who ever suffers with the eternal and unquenchable thirst for beauty, love and joy.

CRY OF ANGER

This woman, in my understanding, is first of all a mother, even if physically she is still a virgin. She is a mother not only in her feeling toward her children but also toward her husband, her lover and toward man in general, toward him who has come to this world from her and through her.

As the being who constantly replaces the loss of life inflicted by death and destruction, woman must feel more deeply and more acutely than I, a man, hatred and disgust for all which increases death and destruction. Such is my view of the psycho-physiological nature of woman.

Idealism! they may say to me. Possibly. But if this be idealism, it belongs to those beliefs which arise spontaneously and inevitably within me, and are apparently part of my very soul. In any event it was not yesterday that I conceived these opinions. They have been with me from my youth. Even if they had come to me but yesterday that would not trouble me in the least; for I consider that social idealism is more necessary than ever, particularly during a revolutionary epoch.

When I speak of idealism I mean, of course, that healthy, ennobling feeling without which the revolution would have lost its potency to make a man more socially conscious than he was before the revolution, without which the revolution itself would have lost its moral and aesthetic justification.

LETTERS OF LAMENT

Without this idealism, the revolution and the whole of our life would become a dry arithmetical problem of the distribution of material wealth, a problem the solution of which requires blind cruelty, torrents of blood, and which, bringing to the surface his animal instincts, kills the social spirit of man—as we see before our eyes in these very days.

The letters about which I speak are full of sobbing of the mother for the death of man. They are filled with lamentations because cruelty is increasing among men because men are becoming more savage, dishonorable and more ignoble in their social practises. These letters are full of curses against the Bolsheviki, against the peasants, against the workmen. The women who write these letters call for tortures and horrors to fall on the heads of all.

"Let them all be hanged, shot, destroyed"—that is what the woman demands, she, the mother and the nurse of heroes and saints, of geniuses and criminals, of rascals and honest men; the mother of Jesus and of Judas; of the gentle and saintly Francis of Assisi, and of the sombre enemy of Jov, Savonarola; the mother of King Philip II., who laughed joyfully only once in his life, when he had received the news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew—that greatest of the crimes of Catherine de Medici, who was herself born of a woman and a mother, and in her way sincere in her care for other people.

Rejecting cruelty, organically hating death and destruction, woman, the mother, the inspirer of the best feeling of man, the object of his adoration, the source of life and poetry, cries today:

SUCCUMBS TO THE CHAOS

"Let them all be hanged, shot, destroyed."

There is some appalling and sombre inconsistency here, capable of destroying the very aureole with which history has surrounded woman. Possibly the basis of it lies in the fact that the woman does not realise the great role in the civilisation of the world; that she does not feel her creative powers, and succumbs to the despair brought forth in the soul of the mother by the chaos of these revolutionary days.

I shall not attempt to examine this question, but I shall permit myself to say merely the following:

You, women, know perfectly well that birth is always accompanied with suffering; that the new man is always born in blood. Such is the bitter irony of blind nature. You cry with the piercing cry of an animal at the moment you give birth, and then you smile with the happy and beatific smile of the Virgin when you press your new-born child to your breast.

I cannot reproach you for your animal cry. I can understand the pains and the sufferings which call forth this cry of unbearable pain, for I, myself, almost die of this pain though I am not a woman.

And with all my heart. I wish that you would soon begin to smile with the holy smile of the Virgin pressing to your bosom the new-born man of Russia.

The Bolsheviki? But they are also men, men like us all, born of woman, each with just as much of the angel in him as every one of us.

All their actions are subject to a cruelest criticism.

RUSSIA IN BIRTH THROES

The people have found their spirit. New powers are maturing in them, for which no madness of political innovators can be of danger, no matter how fanatical these innovations are, nor the greed of foreign robbers who are too sure of their invincibility.

Russia will not perish if you mothers will pour into the bloody and filthy chaos all that is beautiful and all that is gentle in your souls. You, mothers, should remember how much your love brings into our life. This thought alone will save you from the painful oppression of hatred, which kills in you the greatest of feelings, the feelings of a mother.

Have you attempted to soften the cruelty of the bitter struggle? Have you attempted to reform human habits, to make more noble the relations which now cause your just indignation? You are swept away by fruitless hatred of the adult gereration; but would it not be more worthy to preserve the youth and the children from the corrupting influences of our days?

You spend all your feeling and all your attention in gathering facts which condemn man and create disgust for him. But would it not be better to try by the power of your inspiration to arouse emotions and ideas which would elevate man in his own opinion as well as yours?

Physically the mothers of mankind, you can also be its spiritual mothers, for if you condemn it means that you stand on a height from which you can see more than others can. Lift others to the same height as yourselves!

Russia is living now through the agony of birth-throes. Do you wish to hasten the time when something new, beautiful, kind and human will be born? Then let me assure you, mothers, that hatred and wrath are not the most successful midwives.

GERMANY PROTESTS VOTE

Note Says Belgians Intimidate Inhabitants Of Eupen

In addition to filing a protest with the Supreme Council against the ceding by the commission appointed to fix the boundary line between Germany and Belgium of the railway encircling the Montjoie district and including with it some territory which the Germans assert was left to Germany by the Peace Treaty the German Government, according to an Aix-la-Chapelle despatch printed in the Deutsche Tageszeitung of April 15, has sent a note to the allied Governments reading in part as follows:

"The Belgian High Commissioner for the districts of Eupen and Malmedy declared, in his proclamation of Jan. 1, 1920, that the views of the people would be registered honestly and under the strictest observance of Article XXXIV. of the Peace Treaty.

"The facts are in the most crass opposition to this regulation. For instance, there are only two lists for the voting, one in Eupen and one in Malmedy, and they are open only three hours a day. The German Government also protests against the constant and unlawful influencing of those entitled to vote by the Belgian officials. Among other things the commissioners, without any justification, demand all sorts of information as to the reasons which cause individuals to register. And besides this, it is alleged that persons entitled to vote have been dissuaded, or even intimidated, from voting by Belgian officials. Those who registered for the voting have been deprived of a number of favors. The German Government energetically protests against this and other public violations of the Peace Treaty.

PRINCESS FAILS TO LAND A JOB

'Too Beautiful,' Is Unanimous Verdict Of Employers She Tackled In Geneva

Vevey, Switzerland, May 1.—For a Magistrate to rise from his chair and with reverential bow dismiss a woman defendant would in any other circumstances give a touch of burlesque to judicial proceedings, but in the case which has just come to notice this graceful act added dignity to the tragedy of a Princess.

Princess Zernaikoff, related to the royal but tragic house of Romanoff, appeared before the Tribunal at Vevey, Switzerland, to answer a summons for debt obtained by a Swiss hotel keeper.

Princess Zernaikoff is a beautiful girl twenty-four years of age. She is fair haired, with wide-open, questioning eyes of a blue so deep as to be almost purple.

FATHER AND BROTHER SHOT

When she appeared before the tribunal she was dressed in a simple black frock, trimmed with black lace. Her voice soft and appealing. The charge against her was one of amassing debts at the hotel amounting to $200, which she was unable to pay. She went upon the witness stand and said:

"My father held a very responsible position in Russia. I know nothing about politics. All I know is that we were very happy in our beautiful home just outside Moscow. There was my father and mother, my two elder brothers, and myself.

"Then there came the second revolution, when the extremists took over the government.

"The next morning, disguised as four peasants, we left our beautiful home with Ivan Nonanovitch as guide. Our party was intercepted by band of extremists who regarded us very suspiciously.

"My father was taken into close custody, and, without bothering to discover his real identity, he was later shot.

"We lay in prison just outside Petrograd for three months, and my mother died from the shock of seeing my father and brother killed. I lived on wretched, hoping for death.

"One day we had a new jailor. He was younger and seemed more kindly than the last one. He seemed to take a great deal of interest in me, and one day expressed his regret that I should have to suffer so much when, as far as he could judge, I had never done harm to any living soul. He told me he would help me to escape, and shortly after he smuggled me out of prison at night and passed me over to a cousin of his, who hid me in a cart containing garden produce.

WENT TO GENEVA

"So I made my way to friends living in Petrograd. I obtained a passport which enabled me to leave Russia. I came to Geneva friendless, and with very little money left after having bribed the various officials whose hands I had to pass through.

"I was alone in the world. A princess in name, but with nothing left to distingush me from any other penniless woman, except my inability to do work of any particular useful character. Yet I had to live. I decided that the most suitable thing was to sink my identity forever and obtain a position as a lady's maid or lady's companion.

"I answered several advertisements, and was given appointments to see the persons whom I hoped would become my employer. In each of these cases my application failed because, it was explained to me, I was too beautiful to be received in the house as an employe. Then I tried to obtain a situation as a domestic servant, and once again I was asked to interview my possible mistress. I never explained who I was. I just applied in the ordinary way. But here again I was refused. I was told I was too beautiful to work in the kitchen. I began to wish I were ugly, or, at least plain, but it was useless.

"At last I came to Vevey and stayed at this hotel, hoping to get into communication with some friends who would help me. I am expecting a remittance from Russia when I shall be able to pay my debts. Until then I can do nothing. I never thought I should have to work and yet I am so very willing, but nobody will employ me."

MISTAKES ABOUT DIET

It is a mistake to suppose that you can help your digestion by eating only essential nourishment separated from all waste, for the stomach has been furnished by Nature with the power to separate nourishment and waste material, and organs that are not used become sluggish and atrophied. You must use them, yet not abuse them. Weak digestion is not helped by adopting faddish and unnatural diets. Predigested foods, highly concentrated extracts and starvation treatments are unnatural, and cannot cure indigestion.

Indigestion and stomach troubles are conditions that follow a defective state of the blood, as in anæmia, or after influenza, or even through lack of healthy exercise and fresh air. Also, indigestion causes the blood to be deprived of nourishment, so that there is close connection between a weak stomach and bloodlessness, either being likely to cause the other.

To dispel indigestion and strengthen a debilitated stomach, new, good blood is necessary, and it has been repeatedly proved that the rich, red blood created by Dr. Williams' pink pills has a direct influence on the stomach, digestion and nerves. This new blood revives the appetite, restores the stomach and digestive powers to healthy activity, and steadily imparts strength to those who follow the treatment.

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Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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BESIEGE AND KILL TRAIN BANDIT IN CHICAGO HOUSE

Police Pour Bullets Into Apartment Where He Fled After $105,000 Robbery

SHOT PATROLMAN ON WAY

Engages In Two-Hour Battle With Rifle Squad Until He Is Slain

Chicago, May 14.—Horace Walton of St. Joseph, Mo., 22 years old, a former postal employe and a member of the Y. M. C. A., died like a mad, trapped beast in the Drexel Square Apartments today after a thrilling battle in which William A. Roberts, a patrolman, was also killed, being shot seven times by Walton, and dying in the Washington Park Hospital.

A few hours earlier Walton had robbed the mail car of an incoming Illinois Central New Orleans train and had dropped off at the Sixty-third Street station in Chicago with a bag stuffed with more than $105,000 in currency.

Walton shot the policeman when the latter asked him about the bag he was carrying. Walton in turn was killed by Mooney Chief of Detectives, who shot him through the heart. Six other bullets were found in his body. Patrolman Thomas Ferriter was wounded in the hip by a bullet from Walton's revolver. His condition is not serious.

This, in brief, is the closing chapter of a mystifying Jekyll-Hyde life. So far as the public knew, Walton was a hardworking postal clerk of exemplary habits but he had another personality. Single handed he executed a train robbery almost without equal in all the annals of such deeds. His timidity betrayed him when he was within a stone's throw of safety with a fortune in his hands.

Whatever may have been his actions before last night, he crowded enough crime and adventure into the few hours before his death to last almost any criminal a life time. He began by boarding the New Orleans Express at Kankakee, aware that it was to travel over an unusual route and omitting customary stops. Displaying a Postal Inspector's badge, evidently acquired while he was in the Government Service as a clerk, he gained admittance to the mail car. Catching the five clerks unawares, he backed them into a corner and forced one to tie the other four. Then he bound the fifth man and went to work on the mail bags. How much was stolen is still problematical, but it will exceed $105,000. Then he gave each of his helpless victims an $80 "tip" and rode calmly into Chicago alighting at Sixty-third Street. He boarded a passing street car transferred at Cottage Grove Avenue and rode to Hyde Park Boulevard, only a block from his home.

KILLS POLICEMAN

The policemen were standing on a corner. They had no reason to suspect Walton, but his nervousness was so apparent that they decided to stop him. He immediately began shooting. Roberts, mortally wounded, fell against his companion and both went down.

Walton dashed into the Drexel Square apartments. Police were summoned from every direction and the building was surrounded. Walton's room was located and bullets were poured into it. Two girls sleeping in an adjoining room were near death, with bullets crashing through their window and smashing into the head board of their bed. Both crouched on the floor and escaped injury. Another woman who heard the police dash into the hallway poked her head out just as the firing began. She fainted and fell to the floor out of range.

When news of the shooting of Roberts was received at the Detective Bureau the homicide squad and police reserves were sent to the scene. They found Elmer Loeb, who told them he had witnessed the shooting and seen the bandit enter the Drexel apartment. Detective Chief Mooney, who lived only two blocks away, hurried to the scene and meanwhile the police had learned that Walton had thrown away his grip containing the money.

From Mrs. Helen Vintor, whose rooms are near the street entrance to the Drexel apartment, the police learned that a man had hurried in and entered the apartment at the end of the first floor corridor.

The police knocked at the door while a detachment was sent to the rear to cut off possible escape.

"What do you want?" came the reply, accompanied by oaths.

"We're policemen—we want to get at you."

"To h— with you. The Government will handle me."

REFUSES TO SURRENDER

This was accompanied by a shot which grazed Patrolman Ferriter's hip. The police returned the fire, riddling the door. At the same time the detachment in the rear opened fire on the kitchenette windows. Walton, crouching in a short corridor between the two rooms, maintained a steady fire in both directions, using two automatic pistols.

During a pause in the firing he called out:

"Are any policemen killed?"

Some one replied that Roberts was dying. Walton renewed his fire. Chief Mooney, creeping along the wall of the corridor, attained a position near the door, where he was out of range of the robber's pistol. He called on Walton to surrender.

"Will you fight fair if I do?" asked the bandit.

"Yes," promised the Chief. There was a pause. Then Walton fired again. Chief Mooney emptied his automatic pistol through the panel of the door. There was no reply.

The police rushed the door but were driven back by a fusillade from the forces in the rear, who continued to fire through the windows. Walton lay in a heap on the floor, amid a pile of cartridge shells. One pistol was still clutched in his hand; the other lay on the floor. Seven bullet wounds were found in his body. A bullet from Chief Mooney's pistol had lodged in his heart.

A bag containing a kit of burglar tools, including a jimmy, several screw drivers and a lock picking device, was found in the room.

$35,000 STILL MISSING

Search of the valise carried by Walton when the police intercepted him, showed a shortage of $35,000 and it is believed some one robbed it as it lay on the pavement.

Post Office Inspector J. E. Stuart announced that there was $60,890 in the satchel when it was received from the police. He refused to state how much the Decatur post office authorities said the mail bag contained but it is said there is a discrepancy between the amount indicated by the Decatur Post Office receipts and that found in the satchel. Investigation showed that the mail pouch robbed by Walton contained a large amount of currency shipped by the Citizens' Bank of Decatur to a Chicago bank and amounting, it is said, to $105,000.

Among Walton's effects were found several railway time tables. Some of the mail trains had been marked, evidently for future operations. Occupants of the building believe Walton was the head of a gang operating on a large scale. They say a girl about 18 and a dark slender man made many night visits to his apartment.

Walton entered the mail service a year ago and is said to have made a notable record as a substitute clerk. A month ago he quit after a quarrel with the Railway Mail Superintendent. bought an expensive car and indulged in other luxuries. He said he had cleaned up $10,000 on the Omaha Grain Exchange. The police do not credit this story, but believe he may have been connected with the robbery of a train near Lexington, Mo., about a month ago.

Police Officer Roberts was married and had five children, the oldest 6 years and the youngest 5 months old. He had been on the force four years and had a record for aggressiveness.

FORM HUGE WAR MUSEUM

British Gathering 10,000 Exhibits To Be Placed In Crystal Palace

London, April 27.—Sign posts bearing the inscription "Hell-Fire Corner," "Piccadilly" and "Haig Avenue," erected by British troops just behind the front lines in France, are among the more than 10,000 exhibits being assembled at Crystal Palace, London, to form the Imperial War Museum. It will be opened by the King in June and will continue for four years.

Exhibits innumerable have been gathered from every land where [illegible] its trail to show the common effort of the Empire during the great conflict. Soon after the signing of the armistice, the signposts mentioned were found discarded as lumber. In addition to those bearing "street" names, which, to many of the men who knew them best, had meant so many direction posts to avenues of agony, there was found the rallying trench sign of Verdun with its "no thoroughfare."

There will be on display the gun that fired the first British shot in the war—from the decks of the destroyer Lance at the mine-layer Koenig Louise; the E. battery gun that opened the military hostilities; the anti-aircraft pom-pom which, mounted at Gresham College, fired the first shot ever directed at a foreign foe from London since the days of the Romans—the occasion being the Zeppelin raid in September, 1915—and scores of other mementoes which have equally vivid associations.

The larger pieces of ordnance, some of which weigh 14 tons, are being arranged on the floor of the spacious hall. But the galleries will hold displays of equal, if not greater interest. These include war paintings and trench implements; realistic scenic models and protective devices and curios that throw an illuminating light on conditions which existed in the German army. Some of these are amusing, some tragic.

There is a cycle with a dynamo attachment for lighting an officer's dugout, on which offenders had to sit in shifts and pedal so that those within might have illumination while they devised new plans of aggression.

Less amusing is a specimen of the German "bear trap." A soldier exploring No Man's Land might step into its ugly spikes, concealed in the grass, and escape from their grip was virtually hopeless.

Life buoys from the Lusitania, the shattered funnel of the Vindictive, a part of the Zeebrugge Mole and some of the mines that bestrewed the Dardanelles are among the exhibits.

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Yesterday's Prices

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H. K. and S. B.	$685
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 395 B.
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton	Hk. 185 B.
Yangtsze	$245
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$805 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$203 B.
Indo-China Pref.	$18
"Shell"	205/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 85 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18.63
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1¼ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 153½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 128
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25½ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 150
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86½ B
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 70 B.
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Shanghai Land	Tls. 63 B.
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S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 30 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 638 xd
E-wo Pref	Tls. 77½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 260
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 350
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Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
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Langkats	Tls. 17
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Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½
Llewellyn	$30
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Moutrie	$35
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Weeks	Tls. 11½ S.
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Alma	Tls. 5¾
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Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7.60
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Permata	Tls. 3¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samaganga	Tls. 0.70 B.
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Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 15¾
Tebong	Tls. 2½
Tiobri	Tls. 5 B.
Ziangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

Share Market

In their report dated June 18. Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write us follows:

Business on the Stock Exchange has been dull for the past week calling for no comments and an improvement in the Share market is not to be looked for until the heavy June Settlement accounts, due on the 25th instant, have been arranged.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, June 18.—Exchange quotations:

London	59.89
New York	12.50
Belgium	104.25
Rumania	27.50
French War Loans:	
4 percent 1918	71.65
5 percent	80 (?)
5 percent 1920	101.45

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 19, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/10 = Tls. 4.14
@ exch. 72.9 = Mex. $5.68

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 96¾ = Tls. 1.03
@ exch. 72.9 = Mex. $1.42

Mex. Dollars Market Rate. 72.6125

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 237

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 189.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49⅛d.

Bank Rate of Discount 7%

Ex., Paris on London Fr. 49.89

Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.97½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/10
London	Demand	4/10¼
India	T.T.	258
Paris	T.T.	1255
Paris	Demand	1258
New York	T.T.	96½
New York	Demand	96¾
Hongkong	T.T.	73½
Japan	T.T.	54½
Batavia	T.T.	253½
Singapore	T.T.	47½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/0
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/2¼
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/3¼
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/3½
Paris	4 m/s. 1405
New York	o/d. Docy. 100
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 105¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 5/0 = Sh. Tls. 40.00

G.$50 @ exch. 100 = Sh. Tls. 50.00

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1315 = Sh. Tls. 19.01

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 2,700 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 ..... = Mex. $5.12

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 13,500 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 ..... = Mex. $1.01

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 Old Roubles	$1.65
"	100 New "	$1.05
Selling:	100 Old "	$1.75
"	100 New "	$1.15

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls. 3.16	@ 5/8¼		£1
" 1	@ 1418	Fr.	15.80
" 0.31	@ 110¼	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 47	Yen	2.37
" 1	@ 267½	Rs.	2.98
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 19, 1920.

OFFICIAL

H'kong & S'hai Bank $620.00
Far Eastern Ins. Tls. 19.00
New Eng. Tls. 25.00
S'hai Lands Tls. 63.00

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 Tls. 92.00
S'hai Lands 6% Debs. 1911 Tls. 78.00
Telephones Tls. 69.00

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, June 18.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, June 18:

Rice cleaned: Saigon	220
Green peas: Japan	130
Potato starch	160

Le Havre, June 17:

Cotton, Second quality	610
Cotton, Third quality	602

Lyons, June 18:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	270
Italy	230
Japan	270
China	300
Canton	200

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated June 18:

PIECE GOODS

The market is in a deplorable state all round, the situation having been aggravated during the week by further disconcerting movements in the London silver and local exchange markets. Most of the dealers are for the moment concerning themselves solely with the best means of escaping or minimising the enormous losses with which they are faced on orders against which exchange has not been settled, and a certain amount of minimising the enormous losses with which they are faced on orders against which exchange has not been settled, and a certain amount of uneasiness has been caused by the widespread currency given to rumors of impending failures and attempted repudiations of contracts.

There is no question but that market is going through a severe trial, but a revival of buying from the interior would quickly put a different complexion on matters. How much longer this will be delayed depends upon how long the political and military turmoil in Central and Western China continues. Traffic on the highways and waterways of Hunan and Szechuen is entirely suspended for the time being, but once confidence is restored there should be an early resumption of trade as those two important provinces have bought little or nothing for a long time past, and they will probably not be slow to take advantage of the exceedingly low tael prices at which piece goods and yarn are now obtainable here.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—There have been no auctions during the week under review owing to the near approach of the Dragon Boat Festival. Our market continues dull and the only transactions recorded are a few retail sales as follows:

8¼ lbs.—Empress' House at Tls. 5.50, Round Red Stag at Tls. 5.50, and Blue Goose at Tls. 5.45.

10 lbs.—Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 8.00, Eagle and Arrow at Tls. 7.80, and Empress' House at Tls. 6.70.

12 lbs. 36-in.—Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 9.75, Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 9.25, and Pigshead and Soldier C.C.C. at Tls. 8.50.

White Shirtings.—We have no change to record, sales being limited to a few small quantities for immediate requirements, details as follows: Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.75, Two Gold Dragons at Tls. 9.90, Man and Fireworks at Tls. 5.40, and Green Cocks at Tls. 5.50.

Jeans.—We have no private sales to record.

American Sheetings. — Sales have been brought to our notice in the following: Buick's Head at Tls. 8.50, and Cameron at Tls. 8.20.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our market continues lifeless in the absence of any demand.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple is rather firmer and prices show a slight improvement with higher rates being offered for good grades where obtainable. Quotations today are approximately Tungchow at Tls. 34.75 to Tls. 34.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 30.00 to Tls. 29.00, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 29.00, Ningpo at Tls. 29.60, Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 33.00, and Ordinary Hankow Grades at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00 per picul. Market at the close steady.

Quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled through Reuter's agency as follows: Good Middling American 27.62d. for spot, 25.32d. for July and 23.91d. for October. Egyptian Sakellaridis at 72.00d. and M. G. Bengals at 12.25d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—A little more life has been apparent in the spinnings during the last few days, weak second hand holders having sold at exceptionally low rates. The following sales are reported by the Japanese local mills in 16's.—3,000 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 143.00 and 1,000 Bales same chop at Tls. 144.00 to Tls. 145.00 for July to October delivery and 8,000 bales 16's Phoenix Chop for July to December delivery; buyers are reported to be Japanese. Sales are also reported in 10s. 100 Bales Tramway Chop at Tls. 122.50. 100 Bales Chelin at Tls. 130.00, 20s. 100 Bales Tramway Chop at Tls. 170.00.

Indian Yarn.—We have no sales to record.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated June 18:

White Silk.—New Season's Crop. Reports on the whole are satisfactory, and an increase of about 20 percent over last season appears to be the general idea. A small business has been done in Tsatlee New Style on basis of Tls. 695 for Cicada 1, and later a settlement of S.S.S. Mars 1, at Tls. 700. Comparing price for this grade of Silk at close of season above purchases mark a decline of roughly Tls. 150 per picul, and 50 percent in sterling cost.

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New Post Toasties are not "chaffy" in the package; and they don't mush down when milk or cream is added like common "corn flakes."

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General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

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Wester's New International Dictionary For 1920. 400,000 Words, 2,700 Pages, 6,000 Illustrations. Published By G. and C. Merriam Co.	$13.50

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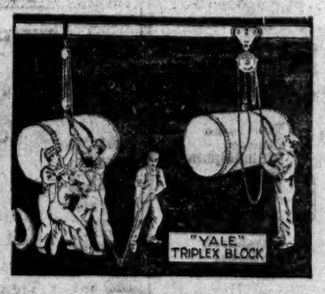

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China

Telegraph Material Supply Department.

1920 YEARLY TENDER.

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, wire, etc., for Telegraph use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 20th of Aug., 1920. Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications, Requisition Sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27, Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten ($10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 17th June 1920.
30299

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29781

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21st June, 1920.
(Monday)

1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m. Sharp.

MEMBERS AND OWNERS are requested to wear their respective Badges.
ENTRANCE TICKETS $1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS 2.05 p.m. 2.40 p.m.
SPECIAL CAR SERVICES. Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage No. 2A Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.
TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
30294

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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000
Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount overapplied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calend months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.
29939

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GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
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Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2723.

(Translation)
Private Riesha Licences

Owners of private rieshas are reminded that, in accordance with Resolution No. VII, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, held on April 7, the quarterly licence fee for private rieshas will be increased as from July 1, next, from $3 to $4 per quarter, payable quarterly in advance.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th June, 1920.
30223

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registered Offices of the undernoted Companies have this day been removed to No 10 Canton Road:

Alma Estates, Limited.
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited.
The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

By Order of the Boards of Directors
J. A. WATTIE & CO. LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, June 18, 1920.
30319

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD

Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

The Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the Company on Thursday, June 24th, 1920, at 5 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, June 18th to Thursday, June 24th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
A. E. PAINE,
Acting Manager and Acting Secretary.
30270

CHEAP SALE

Old Chinese postage stamps in sets, singles, missings, inverted, unperforated, etc. Church Chu I-277, North Soochow Road, in Alleyway Tuck An Li, under Honan Road bridge. Time 10-12 a.m. week-days and Sundays whole day.
30311

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 mominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Fund.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24 Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
2993

Prof. I. K. Seto.

Turkish bath and massage establishment.
In connection with Dr. FUSMURA and Dr. H. SHIRAISHI. Specialty for venereal diseases, skin, nervousness, women diseases, also internal disease and surgical work.
15 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 2765

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day, 14th June 1920, removed our offices from No. 10 The Bund to "Ben" Building No. 25 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone Central No. 359.

DAVIES & BROOKE.
30251

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on 21st June, on account of Dragon Boat Festival holiday.
30281

Dr. James Yuking,

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road.
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

MODERN STORAGE GODOWN OF THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Our new modern storage godown, adjoining the Sing Tong Company's godowns on the north side of Markham Road Bridge on Kwang Fu Road, by Soochow Creek, is now ready, and we can receive applications for the storage of goods. The godown is located near the Shanghai Nanking Railway Goods station, and the excellent jetty specially provided on Soochow Creek is labor-saving and a factor of safety for handling cargoes.

Our charges are moderate. We can even arrange insurance for your goods without extra compensation, as our aim is to give you the best service at the least cost.

For further particulars, please apply to
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.
30293

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Able to supply
100,000 tons
World-wide-known
FIRST CLASS CHUNG HSING COAL
to
Shanghai & other commercial ports in China
Factories, Steamship Companies and Railways are invited to send their orders or inquiries to the under signed.
Shing Zung (興仁), Chinkiang
Dong Zung Yuan (同盛源), Nanking
Coal Dealers.
20235

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce the establishment of a factory for manufacturing tapes, twine and rope from the best materials only.

Our terms are reasonable and our service will be to your entire satisfaction. For samples, please apply to Nylander & Kafka, Tape, Twine and Rope Factory, Shanghai, 103 Yangtszepoo Road.
30310

寶壽五金工程所
ING PAO SHIEU,
Fittings Company.,
Contractors, Artesian-wells,
Heating and Sanitary Engineers.
Special ability in excavating Artesian-wells. Reliable work in fitting bath-rooms and connecting water-pipe etc. All work will be done to our satisfaction and particulars will be sent on demand.
409 Peking Rd.
Phone C. 2633.
30144

S. S. WEST HARTS

The Steamer West Harts has now finished the discharge of her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against the steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge, or they will not be recognised. All risks at the Wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Monday, the 21st of June, at 10:00 o'clock a.m.

The U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corpn.
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Agents.
30324

Dr. OKS, M.D.

SPECIALIST for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose, 9-11 a.m. to 1-4 p.m., No. 3 Kiukiang Road, Telephone Central No. 1801.
29876

S.S. "WEST NAVARIA"

freighter
Fast Service between
SHANGHAI and PORTLAND, OREGON
and overland points.
Sailing on or about
JUNE 28th.
CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY
C. L. SEITZ, General Agent
6 Kiukiang Road, 4th Floor.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES HAVE REMOVED
to
9B KIANGSE ROAD

Burroughs Adding Machines.
Ronco Office Appliances.
"Reliable" Safes.
"Victor" Safes.
Caribonum Co., Ltd.
Oliver Typewriter Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 928

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
ANDREWS AND GEORGE (Typewriter Dept.)
9B KIANGSE ROAD

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

SWEETMEAT CASTLE

16 Nanking Road Entrance: Szechuen Road
REPETTI TABS and CARAMELS
We have them at 10 cents a packet.
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS $1.00 a lb.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Canton	Madras	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Peking	Taiping
Haiphong	Penang	New York
Hankow	Puket	Yokohama
Hongkong		
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .....Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directorss
Hon, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H.. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	26,060,000
	Kup. Tls.
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Branches and Agencies in Russia Siberia and Mongolia		Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.66
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,393.66

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Girin	Hsuchow	Canton
Sinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Book: in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Book must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.00

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Head Office:
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	Java
Hongkong	Batavia
Peking	Sourabaya
Shanghai	Panama
Tientsin	Colon
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Philippine Islands
Barahona	Cebu
Puerto Plata	Manila
San Pedro de Macoris	Straits Settlements
Sanchez	Singapore
Santiago	
Santo Domingo	
India	
Bombay	
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager*
ta Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Ned rlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current (uel accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkong	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch:
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tees Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,00
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,00
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000 00
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,00

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTI

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow Yunnanfu, Saigon Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1825

Other Branch Offices:

CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
S441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By

The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — TOKYO — YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4522 C. 4523	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

R. CHENG,
Acting—Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on June 15, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	20-24
Samli	„	25-30
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	24-28
Geese	„	70-90
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	16-18
Plover	each	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	8-12
Apples	„	25-30
Bananas	„	8-10
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	20-22
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	8-10
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	20-25
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	4-8
Peas	per lb.	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-$2.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$4.00
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.85
Rice	200 lb.	$11.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru June 21

For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos June 24
Per P. and O. s.s. Karmala June 24

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru June 21

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia June 24

From Europe
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru June 24

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. June 24

FRENCH REDS TELL AMERICAN OFFER

Say Certain Persons Offered France Billions If Spent Through Labor Union

TARDIEU DENIES NOTICE

Never Brought To Government's Attention, He Says—Plea Against Dissolution

Paris, May 14.—Andre Tardieu, who as the right-hand man of former Premier Clemenceau had official knowledgment of the important affairs of the Clemenceau Government, said this afternoon that it was not true that Jouhaux, President of the General Confederation of Labor, had presented to the French Government an offer from an American of "tens of billions" for reconstructing devastated France.

Fighting against the dissolution of the confederation decided by the Government because its leaders in calling political strikes were hindering the recovery of France, Jouhaux has declared that at an international labor conference held in America last Fall under the auspices of the League of Nations a delegation of the confederation received offers of enormous aid to France provided the confederation stood morally responsible for the loans and was given a voice in the use of them. Jouhaux contended that he placed this proposition before the French Government and that it was spurned. The purpose of his argument was to show that the confederation is not working against the economic recovery of France.

Jouhaux's statement aroused more than passing interest, because it was felt here that no such offer could have been made without the knowledge or consent of the American Government.

"Jouhaux is fantastic," said M. Tardieu. "It is simply a piece of propaganda. It is not believable that the American Government or business men would use the confederation as a medium for making an investment in France or of extending loans to France. Certainly no such offer was presented to the French Government, as Jouhaux says."

Jouhaux's story appears in the Humaite, the organ of the radical labor leaders. It says:

"It is pretended that the confederation creates social disorder and thereby hinders the recovery of our provinces of the north and causes France to lose her foreign credit. However, one lone fact shows that the confederation, far from ruining the country, is able to give it that credit which its leaders cannot get.

"The Confederation which it is wished to dissolve received after its delegation went to America an offer which it presented to the Government and which consisted of finanical and technical aid for the reconstruction of the devastated regions. Tens of billions, technical aid, raw materials and machinery were put at the disposition of France for reconstruction work with all guarantees for the French interests on the sole condition that the confederation, representing labor, bear the moral responsibility to the leaders in return for which it would have a part in the control and expenditure, as well as its share of the responsibility.

"The Government informed of this order opened an official inquiry, which showed that the importance and competence of those making these offers were sound and serious.

"What did the Government do with regard to this opportunity to establish financial soundness between the two great nations? It did nothing, preferring bankruptcy in the best form of bourgeois orthodoxy, than prosperity brought by labor."

BRITISH TYPING RECORD

A. G. Curtis Averages 133 Words a Minute in London Test

London, May 13.—At a business exhibition now being held in London and in the presence of several hundred people a record for high-speed typing in Great Britain was made by A. G. Curtis, of the Dictaphone Company, who maintained an average of 133 words per minute for a half hour.

Edgar Wallace, the novelist, who acted as judge, used as a test matter on a highly religious subject with which Curtis was unacquainted.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

VICTORIA THEATRE

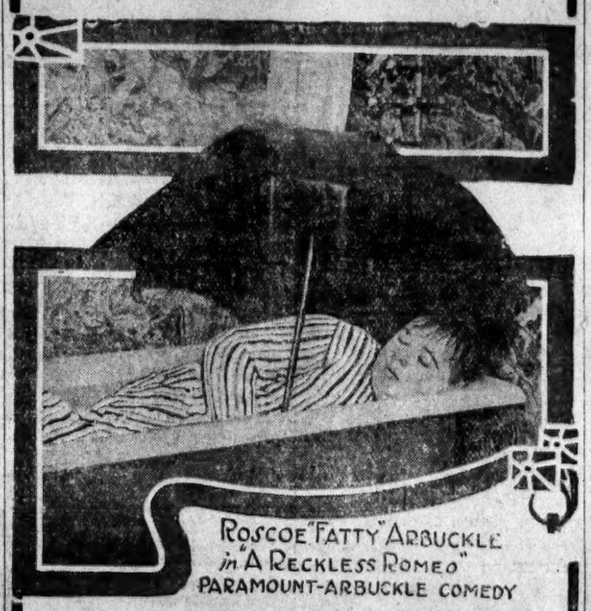
Tonight! *Tonight!*

WILLIAM S. HART

in

"THE NARROW TRAIL"

and



in "A RECKLESS ROMEO"

Mack SENNETT two-part Comedy

MATINEE: Today Showing

"THE NARROW TRAIL" and

Two New Episodes of "THE RED GLOVE"

Amusements

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TOM MOORE

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Six-part Comedy-Drama

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MARY PICKFORD in

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in Six parts

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Directed by MARSHALL NEILAN

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PEARL WHITE

IN

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"THE SERIAL OF A THOUSAND SENSATIONS"

Episode VII: "THE BETRAYAL"

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Special Music -::- Usual Price

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"THE BLACK SECRET"

5 and 6 Episodes.

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"THE SPORTING BLOOD"

AND

OTHER GOOD COMEDIES

APOLLO THEATRE

THE MOST REFINED AMUSEMENT HOUSE IN THE EAST

EXCLUSIVE ATTRACTIONS

ALL THIS WEEK.

Commencing: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday JUNE 21st, 22nd and 23rd

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FEATURING

JAMES J. CORBETT

EX-CHAMPION PUGILIST of the WORLD in

"THE MIDNIGHT MAN"

TOLD in 18 EPISODES OF TWO PARTS EACH

Episode 1st "CAST ADRIFT"

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INNUMERABLE THRILLS, SURPRISES, SENSATIONS, combined with STUNTS and unceasing Laughs!!

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"TALK OF THE TOWN"

COMEDY DRAMA IN SIX PARTS

FEATURING

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

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IT IS A MOST AGREEABLE SURPRISE!

AN EXCELLENT AND REALLY TIP-TOP FEATURE.

TODAY, MATINEE at 3 p.m.

TOM MOORE in "LORD and LADY ALGY"

6 PARTS COMEDY DRAMA

TONIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

DOLORES CASSINELLI in

"THE RIGHT TO LIE" 7 Parts Drama

Booking at Robinson's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangtu**, Captain Johinnessen will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Haiwo**, 2,664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the aboves mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, June 21**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Capt. Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, June 22**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Capt. Isbister, will leave on **Tuesday, June 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, June 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, June 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s (Chartered) Str. **Hwah Lee**, 1,151 Tons, Capt. Lee, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, June 24**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, June 25**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Saturday, June 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **June 20**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MANILA & HONGKONG.—The R.M.S. **Empress of Russia** will leave Woosung on **Sunday, June 20**. The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty at 6 p.m. For Passage, apply to G. M. JACKSON, Palace Building, 19A Bund, Tel. C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. C. 181.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwardes, will leave on **Monday, June 21**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Taishun**, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Honkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Wednesday June 23**, at daylight. Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, June 24**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. A. V. Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **June 29**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Capt. H. Mackinon, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Irene**, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chinkiang**, Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on **Wednesday, June 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, June 23**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Kwangping, on June 26**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Stemer **Tungchow** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 26**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Capt. N. Kamizawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **June 28**, at —— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKAK SHOSEN KAISHA.** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

Vessels Loading For Foreign Ports Will Be Found on Page 23.

Siccawei Weather Reports

18.—A new depression crosses Korea. The maximum of pressure still prevails between the Philippines and the Bonin. Cyclonic whirl to the N of Shantung, summer monsoon to the S of the 35th parallel, very sharp, E of Formosa. Weather hot in N China, damp with showers, here and in the Valley. In the evening, Guam gives signs of a depression, possibly a typhoon, in the SE. on the Carolines.

19.—Weather still overcast, somewhat improved. Light breezes playing between N and E. The pressure has a sensible movement up and reaches the normal level.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 20	—	New York	Wytheville	Am.	Adl. Line
June 20	—	Portland	Montague	Am.	Adl. Line
June 20	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	Adl. Line
June 20	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	Adl. Line
June 21	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June 22	—	Baltimore	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
June 22	—	New York	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 22	—	Seattle	West Jessup	Am.	S. & Dix
June 23	—	San Francisco	Western Cross	Am.	Adl. Line
June 24	—	Baltimore	Canibas	Am.	S. & Dix
June 25	—	Portland	West Navaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 26	—	Portland	Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
June 30	—	New York	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 30	—	Vancouver	Mattawa	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 3	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S
July 4	—	Baltimore v. P'ama	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix.
July 5	—	San Francisco	West Islip	Am.	S. & Dix.
July 11	—	Seattle, etc.	†Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 12	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 13	—	New York & Boston	Allowry	Am.	Adl. Line
July 14	—	Seattle	Arcturus	Am.	S. & Dix
July 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 17	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 20	—	San Francisco	West Catera	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 21	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 22	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
July 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 24	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 25	—	Seattle, etc.	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 25	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 31	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 23	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 20	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 23	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 24	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Devanha	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June 26	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 29	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kashiga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 30	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 3	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Lahore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Kalyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 20	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
June 23	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 24	—	Liverpool	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 25	—	London	†Karmala	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 1	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	—	London, etc.	W. Hassayampa	Am.	Adl. Line
July 5	—	London, etc.	†Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 5	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 10	—	Liverpool, ports	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
July 10	—	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
July 10	—	Bombay	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 11	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 13	—	London	†Devanha	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 15	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
July 18	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
July 26	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 5	—	Havre & L'pool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	—	London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 7	—	London, etc.	†Jevpore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 12	—	London, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	G. M. & Liverpool	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 20	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 21	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 22	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi	S.S.N.Co.
June 23	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 23	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning		B. & S.
June 26	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 20	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 22	3.00	T'tau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
June 23	—	Chefoo, Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 23	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 23	10.00*	W'wei, Cfoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	D.L.	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	10.00*	W'wei, Cfoo, T.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	D.L.	Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
June 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDN IGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
2h. 26m.	10ft. 3in	2h. 49m.	8ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
1	37	2	3

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
8 57 a.m.	10 7 p.m.	4h. 57m.	7h. 5m.	4h. 12m.	7h. 50m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For June 29.73in
755.1mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails midnight, June 22nd.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" ..... sails midnight, June 23rd.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails midnight, June 24th.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails June 22nd, 3 p.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails June 26th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails June 29th, 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... sails June 23rd, direct
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... (via Amoy) June 24th.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... via Swatow June 26th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails June 26th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

CP OS
ATLANTIC RESERVATIONS
URGENT
Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine exact date of Atlantic sailing desired, prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here with reservations endorsed thereon

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

PACIFIC SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	July 3	*Emp. of Russia	June 20
Emp. of Japan	July 23	†Emp. of Japan	July 12
Emp. of Asia	July 31	*Emp. of Asia	July 16
Monteagle	Aug. 16	*Via Manila	
		† To Hongkong direct.	

Freight Office: Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai, Telephone, Central 181
Passenger Office: Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai, Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... June 20
S.S. "WABAN" ..... June 26

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "ENDICOTT ..... June 20

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 21 Avenue Edward VII

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Colombia	June 26
S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 14	S.S. Venezuela	July 24
		S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
ARCHER	June 22	July 12

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST CALERA ..... June 25
WEST MINGO ..... July 25

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
SHINYO MARU ..... June 21, 1920
KOREA MARU ..... July 18, 1920

FOR HONGKONG
All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokehama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th July
* Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... June 23
S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) * ..... July 25
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Aug. 23
*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... July 12
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE" ..... Aug. 19

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
F. R. BARRETT, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4729"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seo,	June 23
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	July 5

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TSUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Capt. K. Teramoto,	July 5

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

TOKIWA MARU....	15,000	Capt. K. Shibuya,	July 5
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	July 15

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 11
KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Aug. 25

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOYOOKA MARU ..	15,000	Capt. S. Shiratori,	June 22

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	June 22
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	June 22
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	July 6

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Marazumi,	June 22

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	June 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. A. Hayashi,	June 26
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	June 30
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	July 3

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	June 21

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila),

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	June 23
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusans,	July 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

and

NEW YORK SERVICE

Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and full particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S. S. "WYTHEVILLE"	June 20
S. S. "WESTERN CROSS"	June 23
S. S. "ALLOWAY"	July 13

FOR ROTTERDAM - ANTWERP - LONDON VIA SUEZ

S. S. "WEST HASSAYAMPA"	July 4

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. New York — GREEN STAR LINE New York

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
	In Port		
Hathaway*	June 20	West Jessup†	June 20
Arcturus†	June 28	West Islip*	July 5
Colorado Springs*	July 1		

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Canibas*	June 20	Canibas*	June 24
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE 7, Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 2567. J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lucas, Messrs. A. Payitoff, P. Nobokoff, C. Buttland.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Messrs. Poom Poom, Hoang, Dr. Lirgent, Dr. Peker.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Kiukiang: Rev. Father De Yenlis.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Capt. Lofgren, Messrs. Loosli A. M. Zurch, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Vandebuilt, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, from Kiukiang: Mr. W. R. Williams.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. White, Messrs. Oliver, Estratt, Manson, Davison, Bowker.

Passengers Departing

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru for Hongkong: Mrs. J. Hogg, Mrs. M. J. dos R. Osmund, Misses E. Osmund, S. M. B. Remedios, A. and L. dos Remedios, E. M. de Carvalho, Christiana Angela, Maher, A. Mana de Soledade Maher and 3 children, A. M. Barnes, Mrs. V. L. Larcina and child, Messrs. S. A. W. Almeida, A. C. Abbott, H. P. Dick, F. Remedios.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KARMALA"	June 24th
S.S. "DEVANHA"	July 13th
S.S. "LAHORE"	July 26th
S.S. "KALYAN"	August 6th
S.S. "JEYPORE"	August 7th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	July 10th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "MADRAS"	July 2nd
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR"	July 6th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	July 21st

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 169 Passage: Central 2510 Freight: Central 2069

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

AGENTS FOR

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.,

and

Sudden and Christenson.

Cargo Service between

Portland, Oregon and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.

Sailings from China ports:—

S.S. WEST NAVARIA .. on or about June 28th

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent

6 KIUKIANG ROAD. 4th FLOOR.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*HIMALAYA MARU.	18,000	S. Yamane,	July 3	July 5

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

*AMAZON MARU ...	15,000	N. Konichi,	July 7	July 9

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	J. Saito,	July 9	July 10

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	June 19	June 20

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin, and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU ...	5,000	N. Kamizawa,	June 26	June 28

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	N. Tsubaki,	June 27	June 29

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO Via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The Str. **Shinyo Maru**, 22,000 tons Capt. G. Kametaka, will be despatched on **Monday, June 21.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

EUROPE, Via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.—The Str. **Himalaya Maru**, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched from Shanghai on **July 5.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

NEW YORK, Via Tsingtau, Japan Ports, San-Francisco and Panama:—The Steamer **Amazon Maru**, Captain N. Konishi, will be despatched from Shanghai on **July 9**, at For Freight please apply to **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. Via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Arabia Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will despatched on **July 10.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
West Cadron	May	2
Tascalusa	May	2
Venezuela	May	2
Satanta	May	2
China	May	2
Tenyo Maru	May	3
Nanking	June	
Berwindmoor	June	
Ecuador	June	1
Tancred	June	1
or Tacoma		
Africa Maru	June	
For Seattle		
Kashima Maru	May	3
Fushimi Maru	June	1
For Portland		
Wawalone	June	
For Los Angeles		
Vinita	June	
or Vancouver		
Empress of Japan ..	May	2
Empress of Asia	June	6
Monteagle	June	12
or New York		
Persian Prince	May	22
Radnor	May	29
Lima Maru	June	4
Eurymachus	June	6
Alaska Maru	June	7
Bolton Castle	June	9
Slavic Prince	June	10
For London etc.		
Glenade	May	2
Novara	May	23
Sado Maru	May	24
Delta	June	1
Teiresias	June	3
Kitano Maru	June	7
Lt. de la Tour	June	12
Nellore	June	14
Havre Maru	June	15
For Liverpool		
Kamakura Maru	May	2
Idomeneus	June	1
For Hamburg		
Tsuruga Maru	June	17
For Marseilles		
Patho	May	3
Cordillere	May	30
For Trieste		
Africa	May	28
For Calcutta		
Japan	May	26
Madras	June	17
For Java		
Hwahting	June	4
Yannis	June	5
For Singapore		
Telemachus	May	22
Naneric	June	4
West Hixton	June	12
Hermes	June	13
Palembang	June	16
For Australia		
Comeric	June	5
Eurylochus	June	5

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. "MATTAWA"

will leave SHANGHAI on or about 30th June

for Vancouver

via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

For Bills of Lading, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

N. LEES-SMITH, Acting Agent.

Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai. Tel. Central 181.

30253

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan. 21	—	Japan	Kitsue Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 19	—	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap. Kaiyosha
Mar. 22	—		Chienan	Chi. W. & Co.
May 12	—	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.
May 20	—	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus. R.V.F.
May 21	—	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 24	—	Hongkong	Erivan	Rus. R.V.F.
May 28	—	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 30	—	Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.
May 31	—	Manila	Raritan	Am.
June 3	—	Liverpool	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
June 6	—	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.
June 6	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital. Dod. & Co.
June 8	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
June 10	—	Chinwangtao	Shinsei Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
June 11	—	Liverpool	Taithybius	Br. B. & S.
June 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 14	—		Chungking	Chi.
June 16	—	Java, etc.	Tjiboda	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
June 16	—	Hongkong	Aberces	Am. Adl. Line
June 16	—	Liverpool, etc.	Pakling	Br. B. & S.
June 16	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	—	Chinwangtao	Shunchong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
June 17	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	—	Chinwangtao	Childar	Br.
June 17	—	Hongkong	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Cruise	Eurrades	Br. B. & S.
June 18	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi. Customs
June 18	—	Japan	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Tsecangtah	Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 18	—	Japan	Tachang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
June 18	—	Japan	Gokensan M.	Jap. M.B.K.
June 18	—	Cruise	Yonan Maru	Jap.
June 18	—	Seattle, etc.	Kaijo Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
June 19	—	Foochow	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
June 19	—	Chefoo	Endicott	Am. Adl. Line
June 19	—	Calcutta	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	—	Chinwangtao	Hwahkuei	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
June 19	—	Hongkong	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
June 19	—	Hankow	Taito Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Hanping	Chi. H. Y. P.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 19	—	Japan	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	—	Pukow	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 19	—	Tientsin	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 19	—	Foochow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
June 19	—	Japan	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	—	Tacoma, etc.	Kienshin	Chi. W. & Co.
June 19	—	Chinwangtao	Santen Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
June 19	—		Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June 19	—	Japan	Satsuki Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
			Wytheville	Am. Adl. Line
			Shinyu Maru	Jap. M.S.K.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Uraga Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Shinon	Chi. K. M. A.
June 18	—	Tientsin	West Hasts	Am. Dollar Co.
June 18	—	Tsingtau	Yokishin Maru	Jap. S. M. R. Co.
June 18	—	Tsingtau	Hozan Maru	Jap. H.H. Co.
June 18	—	Newchwang	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.
June 18	—	Cruise	U.S.S. Upsher	
June 18	—	Cruise	Chitose	Jap.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
June 19	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br. B. & S.
June 19	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 19	—	Tsingtau	Choysang	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 19	—	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
June 19	—	Tientsin	Kaitsu Maru	Jap. Ch. R. Shaw
June 19	—	Chinwangtao	Nichiyei Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
June 19	—	Dairen	Teli	Chi N.S.S.N. Co.
June 19	—	Tientsin, etc.	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
June 19	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
June 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Tsecangtah 2	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co
June 19	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 18	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
June 18	—	Seattle, etc.	Endicott	Am. A. Line.
June 19	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
June 19	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
June 19	—	Chefoo	Hwahkuei	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co
June 19	—	Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
June 19	—	Chinwangtao	Taito Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
June 19	—	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
June 19	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. H. Y. P.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	—	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap. N. K. K.
June 19	—	Japan	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 19	—	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
June 19	—	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
June 19	—	Foochow	Kienshin	Chi. W. & Co.
June 19	—	Japan	Santen Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
June 19	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June 19	—	Chinwangtao	Satsuki Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
June 19	—		Wytheville	Am. Adl. Line
June 19	—	Japan	Shinyu Maru	Jap. M.S.K.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F. N. B.	May 17	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
Y. T. P. D.	June 9	Gnat	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
U. S. N. B.	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat
2 C	June 15	St. Brcock	Br. tug

Vessels Due

Archer, *S. Francisco*	....	June 22
Canibas, *Baltimore*	.....	June 20
Chenan, *Hongkong*	.....	June 24
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	.....	June 26
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	...	June 23
Chungking, *Hankow*	....	June 25
Colombia, *S. Francisco*	..	June 26
Deucalion, *Liverpool*	....	June 20
Devanha, *London*	.....	June 22
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*		June 2
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	.....	June 2
Hangsang, *Hongkong*	...	June 2
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	....	June 2
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Hwahta, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Karmala, *Japan*	.....	June 2
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	.....	June 2
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	....	June 2
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	....	June 2
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	.....	June 2
Kwangtah, *Hongkong*	...	June 2
Loongwo, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Luenho, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Luenyi, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Nile, *Singapore*	.....	June 2
Ngankin, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Omi, Maru, *Japan*	.....	June 2
Porthos, *Japan*	.....	June 2
Poyang, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	....	June 2
Shengking, *Hankow*	....	June 2
Shinyo Maru, *Hongkong*	June 2
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	.....	June 2
Singkiang, *Hongkong*	..	June 2
Sunning, *Hongkong*	....	June 2
Suiwo, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Suiyang, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Tatung, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	....	June 2
West Jesup, *Seattle*	....	June 2
Woosung, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Wosang, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Wuchang, *Hankow*	.....	June 2
Yingchow, *Tsingtau*	.....	June 2

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The U.S. Shipping Board s.s. West Jester left Yokohama for Shanghai Tuesday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Heinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala left Kobe for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau this morning and will sail for same ports on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was expected to arrive at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports last night and the tender with inward bound passengers will reach the Customs jetty about 10:30 o'clock this morning. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong tonight and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave at 6 o'clock this evening.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Amoy for Swatow on Friday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is due at Woosung today. The Shinyo will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco tomorrow and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 6 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, June 22, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Cutoms Jetty at 2 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, June 21st.—Superior Household Furniture in flat over Messageries Maritime's office 9 French Bund at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, June 21st.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom 50 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 22nd.—Excellent Office Furniture and fixtures at 2a Kiukiang Road, 2nd floor at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 26th.—A Splendid Collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 28th.—Superior Household Furniture at 9a Hankow Road, at 10 a.m.

New Passport Regulations

Instructions have been received from the Department of State that, on and after July 1, 1920, all applicants for Passports, both Regular and Emergency, will be charged a fee of U.S. $1.00 for the application, and U.S. $9.00 for the passport. Applications for Department Passports which cannot reach Washington prior to June 25th next must bear $10.00 fee stamps.

On and after July 1, 1920, all aliens, other than officials, will be charged a fee of U.S. $1.00 for execution of visa, and U.S. $9.00 for the visa, of passport for travel to or through the United States.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.
30118

LOST

Bank Orders Nos. 20803 and 20804 for $100 each, due on 2nd day of 5th moon, also No. 20807 $1,000, due on 4th day of 5th moon, issued by the Tsin Sung Native Bank (晉升莊) have been lost. The public is notified not to negotiate or accept the above orders, as they have been declared to be null and void.

LIU SHEN-ZU
木濱柳舜時

Mrs. Joseph Eichwald
P. P. C.

STOCKS
OF
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
FOR
COLD STORAGE
PLANTS
in 100 lb. cylinders
are held by
GEDDES & CO., LTD
5 PEKING ROAD
Tel. 346

NOTICE

The Parsons Trading Company, Paper Merchants and Exporters, announce the opening of a branch office at No. 22 Kiukiang Road.

Our long experience in world trade, together with the fact that we also have offices at New York and London, the two great paper markets, enables us to offer all grades to the very best advantage.

We also sell printers' supplies and machinery.

GODFREY M. JAMES,
Far Eastern Representative.
30358

PROF. I. K. SETO.
Turkish Bath
and
Massage establishment
In connection with medical Department, cures rheumatism, nervousness, fat people reduced, also skin, veneral diseases and internal diseases. Room for patients.
15 Nanking Road, Tel. 2768.

Empress of Russia

Has been slightly delayed, and the tender with outward-bound passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 6 p.m. Today, the 20th inst.

30367

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment *on or before that date.*

30274

THE DEPARTMENTS
of
DERMATOLOGY AND UROLOGY
OF THE
EDEN HOSPITAL
Now Open
Hours: 2 to 4 p.m. and
by appointment
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
Reduced rates to men in uniform
Telephone: Central 4718
P. 372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst, at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

30351

ARRIVALS

Piper Heidsieck
PIPER SEC AMERICAIN 1914
Champagne (Reims)

Heidsiecks
MONOPOLE (RED TOP)
Champagne (Reims)

Heerings
CHERRY BRANDY
(Copenhagen)

Cusenier's
CREME DE CACAO
(Marseille)

LOITEN'S
AQUAVIT (10 AAR)
(Kristania)

United Distilleries
OLD LIQUEUR GENEVA
Dutch Gun (Schiedam)

Telephone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & C

Municipal Notification

No. 2729.

The Council requires a furnished or unfurnished house of at least five rooms in the Western District, or Western District Extension, as a residence for the Commandant of the Volunteer Corps. Particulars of accommodation, rent, length of lease, etc., should be addressed to the undersigned.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 18, 1920.
30345

Associacao Promotra da Instruccao Superior dos Portuguezes

An examination for a Scholarship offered by this Association will be held at the Aurora University on the 30th June at 9 a.m.

The Scholarship is for a course of five years either in law, medicine or civil engineering.

The Scholarship is open to all Portuguese boys in any schools here, Hongkong, Macao, the outports and Japan.

For conditions and other information apply to the undersigned.

C. E. de LOPES E OZORIO,
Honorary Secretary.
30285

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A French lady, shortly returning to Paris, is establishing a mail order business for the purchase of lingerie, millinery, dresses, etc.

A good buyer with discriminating taste. Has excellent connections.

Correspondence invited.
Address box 1016,
30055 THE CHINA PRESS

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
on
Tuesday, the 22nd June, 1920
at 2.30 p.m.
at the
Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf,
6,871 BAGS COPRA MEAL
(in lots to suit Purchasers)
Steam Launch will leave Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. on day of sale.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers.
Shanghai, June 16, 1920.
30326

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.
LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.
To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

WE STOCK

MARCHANT Calculating Machines
MONROE " "
MILLIONAIRE " "
MADAS " "
SUNSTRAND Add-List "
BARRETT " " "
EDIPHONE Dictating Machines
CUMMINS Perforating Machines
CORONA Portable Typewriters
NATIONAL Portable Typewriters
TYPEWRITERS in all makes
Y. & E. Filing Supplies
STEEL & OAK Office Furniture
WILSON-JONES Loose-Leaf Ledgers
"ADCO" Loose-Leaf Devices
KOOVERS Embossers, Corporation Seals
etc., etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbauck

Stewart Motor-Driven
WARNING SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT for two months, furnished detached house, near French park. Owner wishes to remain with tenant. Apply to Box 1175, THE CHINA PRESS.
30354 J. 20

FURNISHED bungalow to let for six months. Situated in Wayside district, 15 minutes in tram-car from Bund. This is a detached residence, small garden in front. Two rooms, with bathroom and kitchen. Recently furnished and renovated. Water and electric light. Reference required. Apply to Box 1163, THE CHINA PRESS.
30332 J. 25

TO LET, Mokanshan, "Grand View House," comfortable, airy rooms, good table, house open for guests, 1st July. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road, for particulars.
30341 J. 3

FULLY furnished house near Rifle Range, for five months, from September first. Only American tenants considered. State particulars of family. Apply to Box 1160, THE CHINA PRESS.

FULLY furnished house at Kuling, Lot 209. Price, $350 for season. Apply to C. L. Boynton, 20 Museum Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, small flat or two furnished room, central. Apply to Box 1179, THE CHINA PRESS.
30361 J. 20

WANTED by July 1st, large well-furnished room with board and bathroom attached. Apply to Box 1168, THE CHINA PRESS.
30340 J. 20

TWO American bachelors, of steady habits, desire furnished apartment in central, western district or French concession. Prefer own kitchen but not absolutely necessary so long as good board can be provided. Send particulars to Box 1156, THE CHINA PRESS.
30318

WANTED by American couple, no children, elegantly furnished residence or flat on July 1st. Phone Vilim, West 883.
30317 J. 29

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, house four to six rooms, French concession or Bubbling Well Road district. Premium paid for sub-letting, or reward $50 given for information leading to lease of house. Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS.
30360 J. 23

WANTED, a small unfurnished house in French concession by young married couple, occupation by August 1st. Apply to Box 1181, THE CHINA PRESS.
30362 J. 20

WANTED to rent house, French concession. Occupation November 1st, one year lease. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS.
29943

SITUATIONS VACANT

HIGH SALARIES paid expert chemists. With growth of manufacturing industry in China there is an increasing demand for trained chemists. We teach Analytical Engineering, Metallaurgical Chemistry, etc. Study in your own home. Write for Catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

LARGE NEW YORK concern wants a salesman of good appearance, pleasing personality, and a live wire, capable of making $10,000 yearly. Apply to Box 1177, THE CHINA PRESS, giving experience.
30359 J. 23

WANTED, Chinese clerk who can assist keeping books in English. Apply to Box 1184, THE CHINA PRESS.
30366 J. 20

ENGINEER WANTED; a competent technical man to take charge of the engineering department of an established American firm in Shanghai. Apply to Box 1183, THE CHINA PRESS.
30365 J. 23

BRITISH Company requires the services of a competent lady stenographer and typist, experienced in general office work and filing. Apply to Box 1158, THE CHINA PRESS.
30325

EXPERIENCED accountant to take full charge of a system of accounts under foreign supervision. Apply to Box 1157, THE CHINA PRESS.
30320 J. 24

WANTED TEACHER of French, man or lady, for missionary college near Shanghai. General knowledge of English necessary. Ability to teach German desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Apply, giving age and teaching experience, to Box 1124, THE CHINA PRESS.
30252 J. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG girl, Russian nationality, with fair knowledge of English, seeks position as Russian correspondent or office assistant. Apply to Box 1176, THE CHINA PRESS.
30357 J. 22

YOUNG AMERICAN, married, desires responsible position. college graduate, four years in China, speaks Chinese mandarin language, experience in salesmanship and managing lines. Apply to Box 1161, THE CHINA PRESS.
30330 J. 23

YOUNG AMERICAN, speaking Chinese (Mandarin) language fluently, done much interpreting, English, to Chinese, desires position. Apply to Box 1162, THE CHINA PRESS.
30330 J. 23

YOUNG MAN (married) with 12 years experience in import, export and shipping firms in the Far East, speaks Chinese fluently, desires responsible position in any capacity. Capable of taking charge of a department, disengaged 1st June. Moderate salary, best references. Please apply to Box 1063, THE CHINA PRESS.
30139

MME. Allie, fashionable dressmaker from abroad, experienced, seeks work. Apply 1044 Broadway, boarding-house, Room 4.
30141

POSITION WANTED by young man as office assistant. Has thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and accountancy, typing and general office work. No objection to outport. Good references. Apply to Box 1155, THE CHINA PRESS.
30313 J. 23

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires change; neat, speedy and accurate. Salary required Tls. 200. Apply to Box 1133, THE CHINA PRESS.
30269 J. 20

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, large godown, newly completed, near central district, good jetty across Soochow creek. Apply to Box 1147, THE CHINA PRESS.
30286 J. 22

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
29944

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board—Residence
Apply
MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board July 1st large newly furnished, well ventilated, attic flat, comprising two large rooms, small room and modern bathroom suitable for two bachelors. Tennis court, Garage and Stabling. Apply to Box 1137, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
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30348 J. 22

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MISCELLANEOUS

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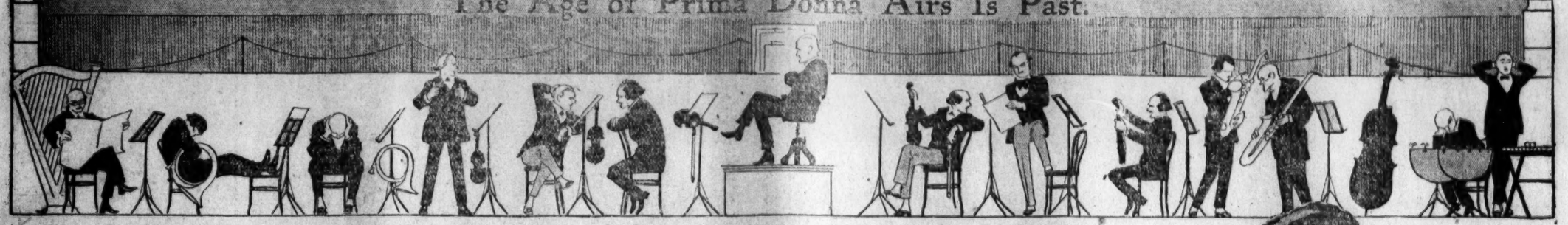
30307

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Why Mme. Tetrazzini Didn't Sing

"Won't Come to Rehearsal?" Said Walter Damrosch After the Big Orchestra Had Waited an Hour. "Then Cancel Her Engagement. The Age of Prima Donna Airs Is Past."



A GREAT painter must have "color feeling"; a successful preacher must have "spirituality," and a grand opera prima donna must have "artistic temperament."

Nobody doubts the truth of this—what, somebody DOES doubt it?

Yes, Mr. Walter Damrosch, the distinguished leader of the famous Symphony Orchestra, of New York, says that "temperament" and prima donna airs are not necessary in a great singer.

And Madame Luisa Tetrazzini, the great soprano, was shocked to find that the great orchestral conductor was annoyed when she kept him and his musicians waiting one whole hour for her to come to rehearsal the other day.

Tetrazzini was notified to come to rehearse her selections.

The hour was 11 in the morning—the great orchestra was there—100 men.

Mr. Damrosch stood about the leader's stand, baton in hand.

The time passed. Mr. Damrosch looked at his watch. In another ten minutes the conductor began to be restless. Then he climbed into the leader's chair and rested his head on his arm.

Twenty minutes passed—the musicians relaxed and laid their instruments beside them on the floor.

Half an hour. Mr. Damrosch had lost his patience, almost.

"Where is Mme. Tetrazzini?" he asked as he caught sight of the doorkeeper who guarded the entrance to the auditorium of the Seventy-first Armory at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street in New York.

The doorkeeper lifted his cap. "I have not seen her, sir," he answered.

The famous conductor of the famous Symphony Orchestra espied the stage doorkeeper. That functionary loves music and lingers near the great stage while rehearsals are in progress.

Mr. Damrosch lifted his voice a bit. The hundred men who compose the orchestra looked their surprise.

"Don't leave the door," he commanded. "She may be waiting to be shown the way to the stage."

The man in uniform moved back to his post accelerando.

Five minutes passed. The huge auditorium was silent. There was pain in that silence. It throbbed, as it were, with apprehension. The hundred men fidgeted in their chairs. They had recourse to their cigarettes. They turned eyes anxious upon the great Damrosch.

He forsook the leader's stand and strode up one aisle. He paced back again down another aisle. He looked toward the stage door. Nothing but the dusk of the big stage by day. He glanced over his shoulder at the front door. No sound. No form save the distant one of the doorkeeper.

Mr. Damrosch folded his arms. A frown gathered upon his brow. The men of the orchestra puffed swift sympathetic spurts of smoke from their cigarettes. It was a rare sight, their great leader vexed.

He strode up the aisle. He appeared at the door of the box office. "Telephone the manager of the Symphony Orchestra offices that we have waited a half hour and Mme. Tetrazzini is not here."

Excited voices staccatoed over the wires. "Tell Mr. Damrosch we will make instant inquiries."

The conductor went back to his stand.

Another quarter hour passed. Walter Damrosch rose. He was about to address the orchestra. His lips were shaping themselves to the words, "You are dismissed." The first violin raised arresting eyebrows and stared up the aisle. Mr. Damrosch's speech was suspended. His gaze followed that of the first violinist.

Down the aisle came hurrying a small man with thick gray hair. Beneath his right arm he carried several sheets of music. On his face was a look of extreme anxiety.

He bowed to the towering conductor and lifted his face. "Mme. Tetrazzini cannot come to the rehearsal," he said.

"Is Mme. Tetrazzini ill?" Conductor Damrosch's face and tone were solicitous.

"No, signor, she is quite well. But she cannot come to the rehearsal."

"But we must rehearse."

"She cannot come. She is not dressed."

"Tell her to put on a wrapper and fur coat and come to rehearsal.

"She asked me to show you her music. See the tempi marked!"

The little man offered the sheets of music. Mr. Damrosch looked down at him. Then he looked at his watch.

"Tell Mme. Tetrazzini that I will give her until 12 to come to this rehearsal."

The little man bowed and hurried away. Mr. Damrosch stood at the leader's stand and folded his arms.

Again there was silence, a silence that seemed to throb with anticipation. The musicians puffed little spasmodic spurts of smoke from their cigarettes.

There was an ominous whirring of some distant, deliberate clock. One hundred pairs of eyes were turned toward the main entrance. Mr. Damrosch's gray gaze was bent upon the music on his rack. But he did not read the notes before him.

One, two, three, four. The door opened at the front, but it was only the doorkeeper making his way to the box office. Five, six, seven. Between Mr. Damrosch's eyes appeared a deep furrow.

Nine, ten, eleven. His tall figure straightened. The flare of his nostrils widened. Twelve. His voice rang out with decision.

"You are dismissed until the usual time for the afternoon concert. Good morning, gentlemen."

He telephoned the manager of the office of the Symphony Society of New York: "Mme. Tetrazzini would not come to rehearsals. Cancel her engagement. We must secure another prima donna for tomorrow afternoon, Mme. Schumann Heink? Very well."

That is the reason why Mme. Schumann Heink was the soloist at the concert of the Music Festival and why, facing her from a seat near the middle of the house, sat Mme. Tetrazzini.

Mme. Tetrazzini did not obey the musical director's call to come to the rehearsal. Mme. Tetrazzini's engagement was therefore cancelled. And so it was that Mme. Tetrazzini did not sing that Sunday afternoon—and incidentally Mme. Tetrazzini lost the $4,000 she would have been paid for singing.

Explaining it all, Mr. Damrosch said:

"It is a relic of a prima donna age that has passed. Fifty, no, seventy-five years ago it was permitted a singer to waive a rehearsal. But that time has forever gone. Now the greater the artist the more anxious is he or she for rehearsals. Mme. Frieda Hempel, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is called for rehearsal at 10 o'clock in the morning and is there at the clock stroke. Reinald Werrenrath and Mabel Garrison are eager for rehearsals. Caruso is most particular about his rehearsals. Some of the artists have had not one rehearsal but three for a concert. They have been more than willing. They have been anxious to rehearse. Prima donna whims are a thing of the past.

"Mme. Tetrazzini showed herself quite indifferent to or insensible of the dignity of the Oratorio Society's Music Festival. It may be all right when one is barn-storming to shun rehearsals. But the best music is a series of fine adjustments of voices and instruments and conditions. I had not heard Mme. Tetrazzini sing for fifteen years. That was when she was with Oscar Hammerstein at the Manhattan Opera House. It was necessary that she and the orchestra become acquainted. I wished only twenty minutes from her. A matching of the voice with some of the instruments, a running of a few cadenzas with the oboe accompaniment—what every prima donna does.

"I had called a rehearsal of Mme. Tetrazzini for Wednesday. She let me know that she could not attend because she had a concert engagement. That was all right. Although I had two concerts that day I changed the call to Saturday morning. On Saturday morning I had every right to expect her to be at the armory. I knew that her manager, Mr. Jules Daiber, had notified her to be there at ten. Since she was not we proceeded with the rehearsals of other artists. The others finished but there was no sight nor sound of her. Had she sent a telegram or a note or telephoned giving a reason for her absence I would have given the message due consideration. But she did nothing of the kind. When she had kept us waiting a half hour, three-quarters of an hour, a little frightened man, who said he was her representative, came to me with her score marked. He said: 'This is the way Madame sings these selections.'

"I asked him if she was ill. He said she was not, but that she was not dressed. I told him to ask her to put on a wrapper and fur coat. He hurried away. But there was no further word from her. We reached Mme. Schumann Heink through her manager. She obligingly consented to sing.

"Did Mme. Schumann Heink rehearse? Assuredly she did. No excuses. No airs."

Benjamin Franklin Spellman, attorney for Mme. Tetrazzini, gave this as the famous soprano's own version of the affair. Mme. Tetrazzini disavows any airs or capricious prima donna whims and puts all the blame on Mr. Damrosch:

"I had arrived in New York after a long and fatiguing journey from Grand Rapids, Mich. Our accommodations from Cincinnati were very bad. I was worn out with the journey. I arrived in New York at midnight on Friday. I was not sufficiently rested to attend rehearsals Saturday morning. I sent my accompanist, Count Pietro Ciamara, an excellent musician, who, with his wife, travels with me, to show Mr. Damrosch, my tempi for the passages. Mr. Damrosch was quite rude to him. He said to him: 'Tell Madame Tetrazzini to be here at twelve.' It was then six minutes of twelve. I dress and get from the Hotel Knickerbocker to Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street in six minutes. It is humorous.

"I love my public! My dear public I would never disappoint! So what do I do when the management of the Oratorio Society telephone to me and say, 'You need not sing. Your engagement is cancelled'? Do I stay still in my bed? Or do I take the train to the dear Cincinnati, where I am next to sing on Wednesday, and where I am to be entertained the day before? No. I say I will stay and go to the concert. If Mr. Damrosch gets over his whim I will rise in a box and sing without rehearsal. I go. I send someone to buy the tickets. I go to the concert. I take with me my accompanist, my countryman, Count Pietro Ciamara, and his wife, the Countess.

"I take also my lawyer, Mr. Spellman, who won for me my case against Oscar Hammerstein for breach of contract. I take, too, his wife and his charming young daughter. I enjoy it. I meet in the lobby many persons I know. I shake hands with them. I am happy. I enjoy the concert. It is very good. I take my friends home to dinner. I have a pleasant afternoon. And I sue the Oratorio Society for four thousand dollars because I have not been allowed to sing at the concert."

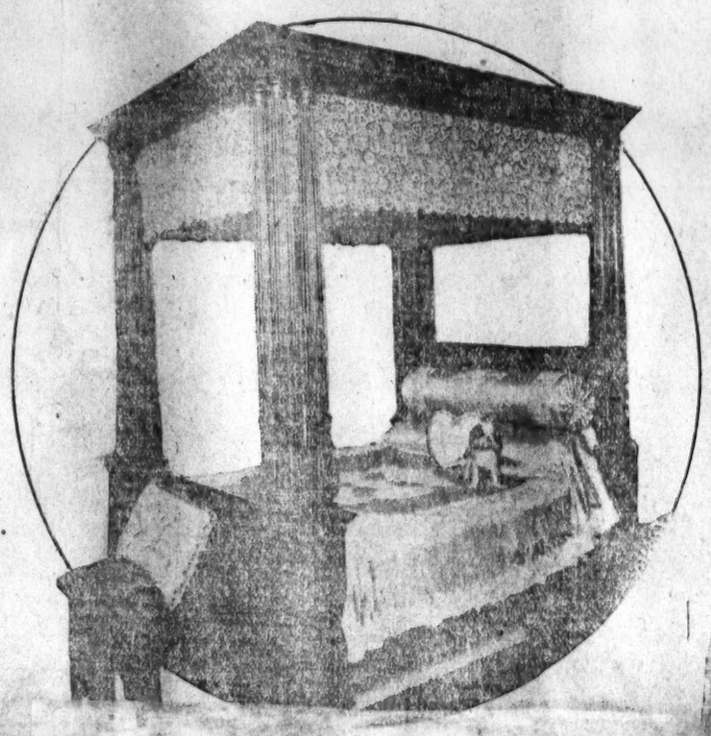
Jules Diaber, concert manager for Luisa Tetrazzini and Roza Raisi, maintained a judicial attitude. He said:

"I am very sorry that Mme. Tetrazzini did not attend the rehearsals. While it is not stipulated in the contract that she must attend rehearsals, it is understood that if requests are made for attendance at rehearsals they must be met. I communicated with Mme. Tetrazzini while she was on tour, asking her to be at rehearsals with the Symphony Orchestra of New York at 10 on Saturday. When I was notified that she was not present I was confident that she was merely detained and would be present. I was amazed when I learned of her defiance.

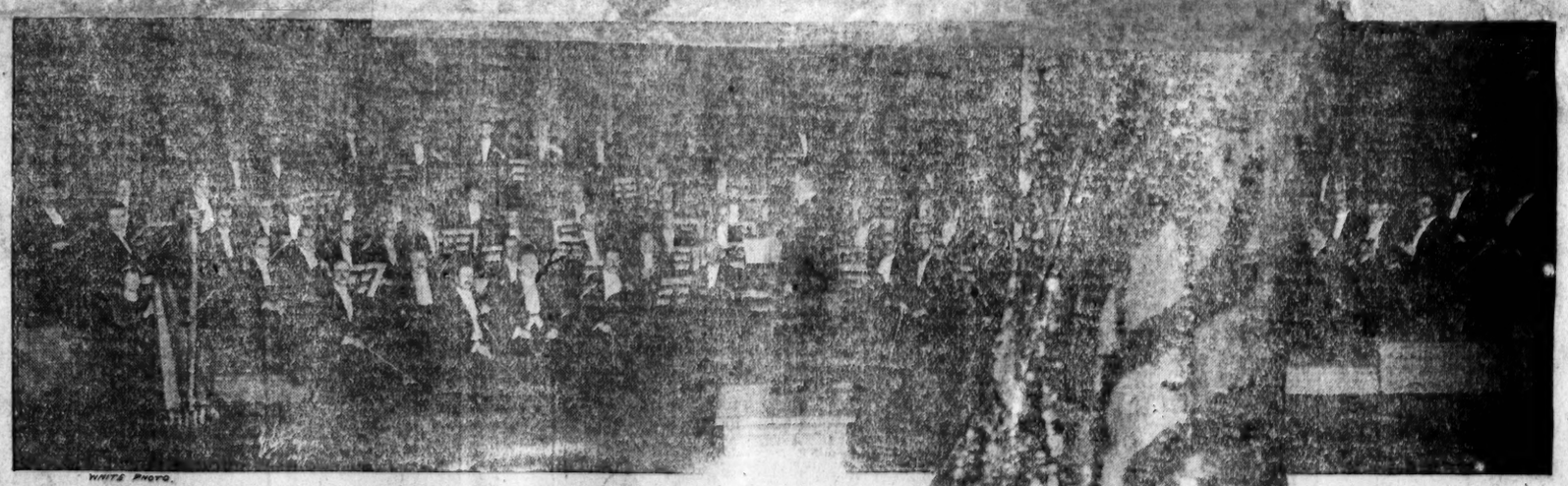
"On the other hand I wish Mr. Damrosch had borne with her with patience. It is admissible for an artiste of renown to send to the conductor music with tempi marked in lieu of a rehearsal. But Mr. Damrosch refused to entertain this substitute. In my opinion they were both wrong."

Benjamin Franklin Spellman said: "I shall bring suit at once against the Oratorio Society under whose auspices the music festival was given, for breach of contract. I shall ask it for $4,000, which is Madame Tetrazzini's figure for a concert appearance. If she gives the concert she gets $8,000 of the receipts. This is a fight for principle. I take the cases of music artists against managers because I am for the freedom of the artist. I am opposed to the Czar-like domination of the director who roars 'Come here' or 'Go,' at his will."

A little, awed, rotund man connected with the management of the New York Symphony Society of New York said in a hushed tone: "Nobody has ever done this to Mr. Damrosch before and no one ever will again."



For One Long Hour Mr. Damrosch, the Conductor, Waited, and His Hundred Musicians Sat About Their Instruments in Drowsy Silence, but the Great Prima Donna, Mme. Tetrazzini, Did Not Appear. She Was Resting at Home on Her Couch, and That Morning's Rest Cost Her $4,000. The Photograph on the Right Shows the Diva's Couch and Pet Dog.



WHITE PHOTO.

Walter Damrosch Leading His Great Symphony Orchestra.

(C) KIRKLAND GARVER.

Madame Luisa Tetrazzini, Who Says That a Great Singer Does Not Need to Waste Her Time Rehearsing, and and That a Competent Conductor With Propertly Trained Musicians Ought to Be Able to Accompany a Real Artist Without a Rehearsal.

Jewelled Crowns for the Evening

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

IT has been said that in America every woman is a queen. Color is lent to the assertion by the jewelled crowns which American women wear in the evening. Some of them are as gorgeous as any worn by a European queen. They have the other and perhaps greater value of being well chosen. They are becoming to the wearers' type.

No queen to whom a crown has been transmitted can have that delightful consciousness. Inherited crowns are proverbially ugly. American queens choose their own crowns, whereas for the poor queens, the few remaining ones of Europe, their crowns are chosen, often by an ancestor whose choice displays glaringly bad taste.

At the left upper side of this page you see a reproduction of an American crown of Oriental semblance. The crown is formed of a bandeau worn low upon the forehead and two loops that are worn about the ears and vanish in the puffs of hair behind the ears. The foundation is a soft velvet band embroidered with diamonds. Narrower bands of velvet hang from the crown, the diamond encrustations being against the wearer's soft, youthful cheeks. It is a mode that should not be adopted by a woman of more than thirty-five years, unless she looks as though she were less.

Even the boudoir caps, which began as simple things of a bit of silk and lace, have evolved into jewelled crowns. The large upper right-hand picture displays such a cap evolved into a crown. Although two generations removed from the unsightly nightcaps worn by our grandmothers, this is still a lace boudoir cap. Fashioned of lace, it is drawn over the forehead, where the iridescent band introduced into it is most effective. Metallic flowers superimposed upon the lace and bead structure strike an added note of magnificence.

The small middle figure is a picture of a third of the American crowns. It is an adaptation of the Roman headdress worn by the men of ancient Rome. Across the brow is drawn a band of ribbon. Its edges are finished with a border of metallic thread. Above this is fitted well upon the head a flat arrangement of embroidered tissue ornaments.

The fourth reproduction, the small lower right-hand picture, displays a bandeau of pearls, rubies and brilliants. This is of all the quartette of headdresses the most magnificent in color.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

1—Diamonds are embroidered upon a foundation of velvet for the bandeau and similar bands are drawn about the ears.

2—An adaptation of the headdress worn by men of ancient Rome.

3—A boudoir cap of crown-like resemblance.

4—A bandeau of pearls, rubies and brilliants.

New Tailored Suits And Blouses For Spring

BY RITA STUYVESANT

Not in many seasons have we seen such attractive tailleurs as this Spring, ones that make no claim to femininity but are smartly mannish in style. Of course the favored fabric is tricotine and the best liked color navy blue with plenty of black silk braid trimming.

Embroidery, too, still holds its own, for street wear and while there is a great deal of black chosen, occasionally one sees brick red or dull green tracing novel designs on the front of a coat suit. And silver and gold thread continue to be popular, as perhaps silver and gold will always do in this material little world of ours.

One of the smartest tailored suits I have seen this Spring is cut from tricotine and insures its style by buttoning down the front below the belt line. Black bone buttons were selected and the buttonholes were bound in braid. Notched and braid bound, too, were the revers and the narrow suede belt headed a rather full though circular peplum. Then the skirt formed a pleasing contrast by being brief and narrow and lapped over at the back riding style.

Slit pockets are among the interesting developments on the newer suits. Three horizontal slits on either side of the front are smart when outlined with braid and are often the only trimming on a suit.

Tucks fine and plentiful form a pretty network on the jacket of another suit and also form the long tight sleeves. Even the belt is made of pin tucks and the patch pockets too show this novel decoration. The sides are slit up to the waist, mannish fashion. The skirt that accompanied this jacket was not scant a bit but rather inclined to be full and Frenchy.

A stunning suit of tricotine for dressy wear was developed in cocoa colored material with embroidery in a slightly darker shade. The hip-length coat featured slim revers in a long roll collar opening to the belt line. The lower part was lavishly embroidered in wool in a close pattern. Brown buttons closed the front and formed a charming contrast to the cocoa color. The skirt to this smart suit wisely chose to be accordion pleated, as all smart skirts do this season.

But for those who prefer a dark suit for dressy occasions there is an elaborate model in navy blue with silver embroidery that is truly ravishing. Then, as if this were not enough to please the most fastidious femininity, the designer has added a clever little vest of brocade and a skirt heavily bordered with silver. Thus does Fashion speak for Spring-time wear and plans to "suit" all womankind.

BLOUSES FOR THE SPRING

To accompany the charming new Spring tailleurs there are the most delightful blouses of tricollete. All the lovely pastel shades, too, are being worn, with perhaps a preference for the new parrot green. And, by the way, not in many seasons has any color been taken up so quickly as the Spring shades of green. But then there are those soft shades of rose. French blue, violet, gray, raspberry, orange, cream, sand and apricot.

These unusual blouses assume the lines of the Balkan model and are of hip-length, with short sleeves and round neck. The blouse is sometimes made into a broad band at the hips and puffed over gracefully. One tricolette blouse in this style chose green for its color and trimmed the neck and sleeves with bands of cut steel beads.

"The overblouse to be smart must be simple and have good lines," says one authority, and that's why these new tricolette blouses are among the leading models of the season. A stunning blouse to accompany a suit of gray duvetyn was developed in raspberry colored tricolette. It was a basque effect with round neck and brief kimono sleeves. Odd motifs of wool in various colors graced the front and lent not a little charm to the silky fabric.

A demure little blouse of Quaker gray tricolette is among the new offerings for Spring. Very delightful it is, too, with its draped-in sides and short hip-length. Straight lines and square neck are also among the novel features and of course not forgetting the tiny sleeves which insure style for any blouse this season.

When Pershing Talks

Gen. Pershing's opinion of himself as a speaker is perhaps not as high as it might be, but apparently his hearers are not allowing him to form any illusions on the subject. The following story is told by the General himself:

On a recent tour Gen. Pershing stopped at a small Southern town. The townspeople were out to greet him and would not hear of his leaving without saying a "few words." The General accordingly obliged with a few words and was about to say good-by when a youngster of ten years stepped forward saying: "General, I should like to shake your "hand."

"With pleasure," replied Pershing.

"General," said the boy as their hands met, "I just want to congratulate you on that speech of yours."

A few days later Gen. Pershing spoke before a much larger gathering in a Texas city. On this occasion he made what he himself considered a fairly good attempt at a speech. An old Civil War veteran stepped up after the meeting and shook hands.

"General," he said "you're a damn sight better fighter than talker."

What They Called Each Other

"Both ob dese here gents," said the witness, Mandy Thomas, rather impressed with the importance of being in court, "was standin' at the corner conversin' with each other pretty hot an' pointed like."

"Relate the conversation," said the prosecutor.

"Ah don't remember it, sah," said Mandy, thoughtfully, "'cept dat dey was callin' each other what dey is."

Originality In Frocks

By RITA STUYVESANT

The newest creation for Spring-time describes its charm and loveliness through the medium of black taffeta, filet lace and cream colored organdie, and combines all three into a wondrous little frock for informal wear.

Never before has this clever idea been interpreted, and one might indeed stamp this dress emphatically as this season's. Clothes for Spring-time know many ways to appear unusual and lovely, and this little frock evidently knows all the ways, so clever is its detail and so interesting its selection of materials and designs.

One of the most popular and becoming frocks of this type shows a simple foundation dress of soft black taffeta and over-tunic of the filet and organdy. The rather scant two-piece skirt is topped with a fitted bodice with short kimono sleeves, which, by the way, are a great help to the woman who does her own sewing.

The square neck is outlined by scallops cut from the filet and the tiny cuffs are fashioned in the same way. At the sides of the bodice are two little circular peplums of the taffeta, finely corded to give them the fashionable flare, but they are really only two or three inches deep.

The filet tunic flares gayly from the hips, where it is fully gathered, and, although it only reaches a little below the hip-line, it is completed by a border of cream-colored organdy, until it reaches below the knees. To lend a colorful note, there is a dainty little girdle of blue ribbon, with fluttering streamers, and headed with a pretty French nosegay of Spring flowers.

Although this frock is delightfully developed in black and cream I have discovered it also in navy blue with white or gray and also in dark brown taffeta and deep coffee colored lace.

A summery little creation in this style chooses pale pink taffeta for its foundation frock and lavender organdy with cream filet for its trimming. The filet forms a deep insertion in between two broad bands of the lavender organdy and gives a wonderfully lovely effect over the pink taffeta.

Observing The Proprieties

After a period of about six months of widowhood Mary consented to re-enter the state of matrimony. Some weeks afterward she came to call on her old mistress, Mrs. Boyce, clad in deep mourning.

"Why Mary," cried Mrs. Boyce, in consternation, "for whom are you in black? Surely nothing has happened to your husband so soon?"

"Oh, no, indeed, mum, an' thank ye kindly," replied Mary. "The mournin' clothes are fer poor Thomas, me first husband. When he died, Mis' Boyce, I was that poor I couldn't afford to buy any mournin' at all, but I said if iver I could I would, and me new man, Tom, is as generous as a lord mum."

Wifely Wisdom

She—Can your wife tell a lie?

He—Immediately it comes out of my mouth!—*The Bystander.*

Short And Sour

BY 'BUGS' BAER

FASHION HINTS

Manufacturers will flatten the price of clothes by making the buttonholes larger and the buttons smaller.

When your brogans start to flash signs of wear take 'em to an overall service station and have 'em turned inside out. When your trousers start to bust, turn 'em around.

* * *

Shirt fronts can be made to look almost second-handed by amputating the tail and vulcanising the patches on the bosom. Demountable rim celluloid collars can be changed instantly by jacking up the chin and unfastening the bolts now used instead of collar buttons.

* * *

Clothing garages are optimistic about the big increase in third and fourth-handed automatic necktles. They are driving the plutocratic second-handed sock foundries out of business.

* * *

An experiment by Luther Burbank, who grafted a rubbed heel onto a swallow-tail vest, indicates that the new feetless socks will last much longer than the old-fashioned kind.

* * *

Now that the ash barrel is the family chiffonier and the rag bag is the family wardrobe, all the tailors are going out of business and trying to live on the interest of their bad accounts. They don't know whether to sue for peace or their old bills.

* * *

Bald skulled old birds can bilk the high price of higher hats by having rims sewed on their toupees.

* * *

The new form fitting burlap bags are very kippy provided your form fits 'em.

* * *

By cutting armholes in your Summer awnings, you can have a neat business suit if you're in the right business.

* * *

A window shade makes a beautiful pair of trousers. Be sure and take the Spring out of the roller.

* * *

Owing to the high prices of clothes, Switzerland manufacturers will not put those cheese cloth vests on their Swiss cheeses.

* * *

Members of Congress have decided to wear Mother Hubbards, which is another victory for popular opinion.

* * *

Tommy Lipton may cancel the Shamrock race, as a famous lingerie firm has made him an offer for the canvas sails.

* * *

The profiteers are now renting out patches by the day.

* * *

Commuters will wear full-dress mosquito netting with zinc lapels.

* * *

Newport society is wearing patched jewelry with a half-soled and heeled expression.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Easier Tuesdays

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

WHILE many housekeepers may be of the opinion that cooking in hot weather is the more fatiguing, there is much to be said for the argument that standing long hours at the ironing table is equally tedious and tiresome.

True, while ironing is only a once-a-week task in some households, it takes a whole day, or even two days, to iron the washing of the Summer season, when everyone wants to have more changes of linen and when clothing becomes so much more soiled with perspiration and dust.

Some may advocate the service of the commercial laundry as the means to relieve either housekeeper or maid from the brunt of the work, but while the commercial laundry in the centre of a large city is well established, and as a general rule does work well and in some cases reasonably, the suburban home or the country home is frequently beyond reach of a laundry route.

And even if there is a laundry available it has been proved that family ironing mounts too high when done at the ordinary rates. For instance, a child's dress frequently costs 25 or 30 cents; a boy's blouse, 20 cents; women's petticoats, nightwear, etc., from 15 cents up. In some sections the very reasonable rate of 25 cents a dozen for flat pieces—i. e., bed sheets, tablecloths, towels, etc.—obtains, but just as frequently each pillowcase or sheet costs two or three cents, each tablecloth 15 cents and so on. This makes even the washing of a family with only a couple of children amount to $5 or $6 weekly if done entirely by the commercial laundry.

How can the housekeeper meet this situation and at the same time save her own energy and cut down the time required by the laundry? It is safe to say that the electric iron is the most useful of any one piece of electrical equipment. Any house wired for electricity can have the use of this convenience by merely inserting the connecting plug in any lamp socket. The modern types of gas iron with flexible tubing are also now perfected so that they give the same results at about the same cost.

No matter what kind of iron is used some time should be spent in selecting the right kind of ironing board. The common type supported on an adjustable standard is an improvement on the board placed over a chair back, but still it is not so efficient as the permanent board securely fastened to the floor.

This type has a semi-circular metal "leg" which can be riveted into even a concrete floor. If there is not sufficient room to have such a board permanently extended out into the laundry, there is a new type of board which can instantly be raised to the wall and fastened fit, but which still has a permanent standard.

This type of board is emphasized because such a steady board kept always in position permits of quicker ironing. It should be the right height, and this will depend on the height of the worker and the length of her arm. For a woman 5 feet 6 inches tall the ironing surface should be about 34 inches from the floor.

A piece of equipment which is all too seldom found even in the home of means is an ironing machine. This is sometimes wrongly called a mangle. It consists of a cylinder, covered with padded felt, which revolves against an outer "shoe" of polished steel, corresponding to the face of a flatiron. By inserting the dampened piece over the roll and next to the heated shoe each piece is thoroughly pressed and dried.

The writer herself was somewhat skeptical as to the value of this ironer and thought it was suitable only for flat pieces, and was, therefore, too expensive to justify itself. But recent tests have shown that it not only irons all flat wear, but many other articles as well. For instance, all the lower portion of a nightdress, petticoat, underdrawers, pajamas, aprons and baby dresses can be ironed upon it. The ironer, indeed, will work almost miraculously on any article without buttons, hooks or fasteners. By a little careful handling it is possible to iron a garment up to the line of the buttons, then unroll it and finish the portion between the buttons by hand.

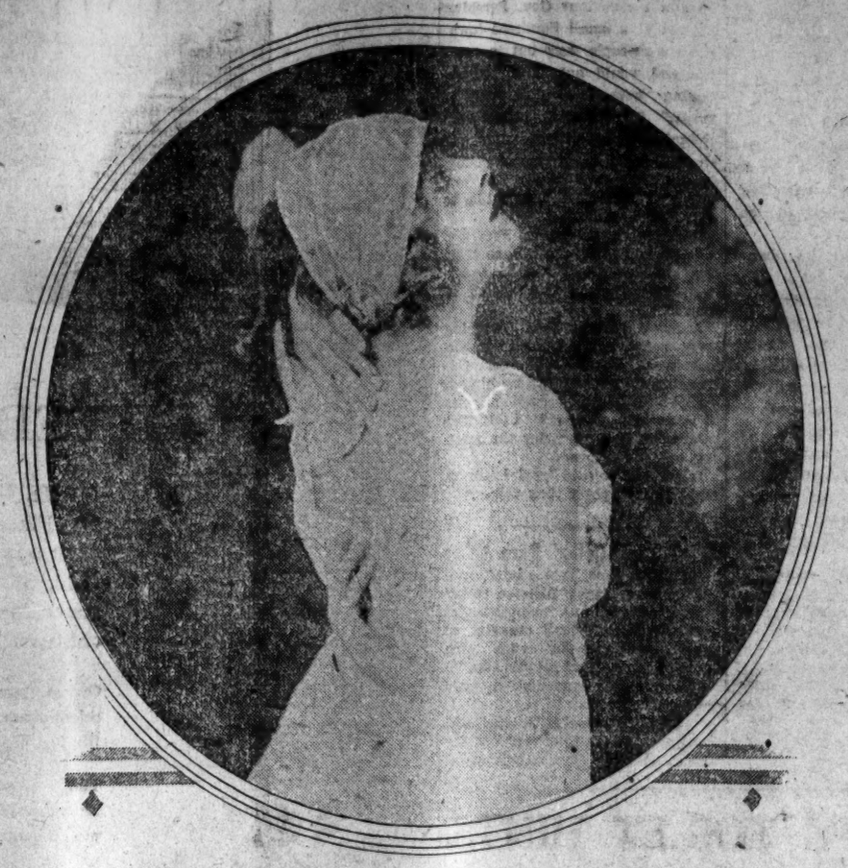
These ironers come in different lengths, adjusted to the folding size of the tablecloth. The 42-inch ironer handles a two-yard-wide tablecloth folded once, or a family size sheet for a single or quarter bed, also folded once, or two pillow cases, two napkins and two face towels can be put through abreast and done with the same turning.

The ironer costs about $35 and the most common type is that heated by city gas and operated by a crank handle by hand. In houses without gas connection it may be safely heated by gasoline. In both cases the cost of operation is about two cents an hour, or less than ten cents for a large ironing. The ironer can be permanently fastened to any regular kitchen table or the more expensive types can be fitted with their own stand.

It will seem to many that this is too expensive a piece of equipment. But its first cost should not be considered alone. Consider rather the cost distributed over the life of the mangle, a period of six or ten years. Estimated in this way **the mangle costs about fifty cents a month. Would it not be worth that sum to cut down the time of ironing, say, from six hours of** hand work to two hours of machine work? Even if a laundress is employed her time, at twenty cents an hour, is worth estimating. If we can save three hours of her time weekly we will have paid for the month's cost of the ironer in one week.

By careful test it takes from ten to fifteen minutes to iron a three-yard tablecloth well. A petticoat means another quarter of an hour; even a nightdress or sheet hastily smoothed takes about five minutes; yet it is possible to iron a tablecloth **beautifully in four minutes with the mangle**—a nightdress, petticoat or sheet in about two minutes. This is because the hand iron with a six-inch surface takes so long to go over the large area of a sheet, etc., while the ironer with one movement irons 50 per cent of the sheet's surface. The ironer is really equivalent to about twelve hand irons in the extent of its surface.

In hand ironing good results depend upon the amount of pressure exerted by the arm of the worker herself, while in the case of the machine the pressure is entirely mechanical and no effort at all is needed from the worker.



"Beautiful shoulders must first of all be symmetrical shoulders."
Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO

Shoulder Beauty

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

OF no part of the body is it quite so true that curves are the lines of beauty as it is of the arms and shoulders. A lovely woman in a low-cut evening gown always reminds me of a beautiful bouquet rising out of a vase. The woman's head and shoulders and arms are the flowers, while the gown and the rest of her body are the vase.

Fancy a bouquet with one freshly plucked pale pink rose in the centre and all about it withered yellow flowers. It is not a pleasant picture to think about, but that is precisely how the woman with a charming face and unlovely arms and shoulders looks to the unprejudiced beholder.

Beautiful shoulders must first of all be symmetrical shoulders. They much be just broad enough to balance finely the figure. If the figure which they surmount be slender, the shoulders should also be slender. But they should never, never be thin. For beauty's sake they must also be soft and white, not muscular. They must be overlaid with a veiling of firm flesh. They must slope gently into the lines of the arms and the bust and back by almost imperceptible degrees. While they are plump in front they should be agreeably thin in the back. A roll of flesh at the back of the neck or between the shoulder blades is unsightly and gives the appearance of age.

After the shapeliness of the shoulders in importance comes whiteness and softness. Shoulders well cared for should be the whitest part of a woman's body.

A third important element in the beauty of the shoulders is the texture of the skin It should be of satin smoothness and fineness.

To attain shapely shoulders begin with the chest. The woman with a high chest and a well-shaped bust generally has most beautifully molded shoulders. A shop girl in one of New York's department stores had so fine a development of chest and shoulders that I asked her how she had achieved it.

"Yes, haven't I done fine?" she answered. "Two years ago I was the scrawniest thing you ever saw. My neck and shoulders were so thin and angular that they looked like a woodpile that had tumbled over itself. I was all sharp corners and I was so ashamed whenever I had to wear an evening dress. But I heard of this new deep breathing and I tried it.

"Most of it I did on the platforms of the 'L' trains. Winter and Summer I rode downtown from the Bronx to work, and instead of sitting in the car I stood on the platform. At first it made me tired, but after I got used to it I began to look forward to feeling the clear, cool air rush through my lungs. Now it's the best treat of the day. Maybe I would have become lazy and not kept it up, but to my delight I saw the flesh beginning to pad all the corners of my neck and shoulders. My chest soon lost all its caved-in look. You just bet that deep breathing pays."

And deep breathing does pay. It pays a large dividend in health and beauty.

But next in importance for the woman who would have attractive shoulders is massage. Give me an excellent masseuse and I could guarantee to turn out as pretty a pair of shoulders as you ever saw. It is the truth. Thin shoulders can be quickly plumpened and fat shoulders reduced by the right kind of massage.

If they are thin a light massage, using a rotary movement of the palms of the hands, applying olive oil copiously, will gradually round them out into the most enticing and adorable curves. If they are fat the massage should be much deeper and more vigorous. They should be kneaded as near the bone as possible.

For a massage to make thin shoulders more plump, here is a cream that is excellent to feed the tissues: Oil of sweet almonds, 20 grams; lanolin, 30 grams; tannin, ½ gram.

And here is yet another cream that is a splendid builder up of flesh: Lard, 50 grams; alcohol (95 per cent), 10 grams; oil of rosemary, 6 drops; oil of bergamot or orange, 6 drops.

If the shoulders are fat the massage must be much deeper and more vigorous. It is important to get down as near to the bone as possible. But you should use neither oils nor cream, but instead some astringent lotion like this: Rosewater, 12 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 1 ounce; tannic acid, 5 grains; elder flower water, 4 ounces.

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33,000,000 TO U.S. IN 144 YEARS

Immigration Figures Show Great Britain Has Given 8,400,000 To Population

4,500,000 FROM IRELAND

New York City Is Huge Melting Pot For Hordes That Reach America

New York, May 8.—Thirty-three million immigrants have come to this country in the 144 years since it was proclaimed that all men are born free and equal, and yet it was estimated at the recent National Conference on Immigration held here that there was a shortage of 4,000,000 immigrant workers in this country, which was given as one of the chief reasons for the high cost of living.

"History records no similar movement of population which in rapidity or volume can equal this," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. "Compared to it the hordes that invaded Europe from Asia, great and enormous as they were, were insignificant.

"Of the 33,000,000 who have come more than 14,000,000 still live among us, and their children and children's children are now in good truth bone of our bone and blood of our blood. Not long ago America crossed the 100,000,000 line in the number of its citizens, and it is interesting to note the composition of that population.

"To begin with, there are 11,000,000 colored people. Then there are 14,500,000 people of foreign birth among us. In addition to these there are 14,000,000 children of foreign born fathers and mothers and 6,500,000 children of foreign born fathers and native mothers, or vice versa. When all these have been deducted from the 100,000,000 only 54,000,000 remain of full white native ancestry.

"Yet the 35,000,000 American people who are of foreign stock—that is, foreign born or the children of foreign of foreign-born parents—includes some of the most illustrious citizens of our Republic. Even the President of the United States himself has only one ancestor who was born in America, and the list is long and notable of statesmen, captains of industry, leaders of finance, investors, makers of literature and progress, who have strains of blood not more than one generation on this side of the sea.

"An examination of the statistics of American immigration shows that since the foundation of our Government Great Britain has contributed 8,400,000 of her people and Germany more than 6,000,000. Ireland with more than 4,000,000, the rest of Great Britain with a little less than 4,000,000, and Scandinavia, with something less than 2,000,000, have, together with Germany, contributed more than half of the total immigration to our shores since the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

"When we take the German immigration of the United States between 1776 and 1890 and compare it with that from other countries, a somewhat startling result, and one usually unsuspected, is disclosed. The total arrival of aliens in those 114 years aggregated 15,698,000, of whom more than 6,000,000 were British and Irish and 5,125,000 were Germans, which shows that one alien out of every three arriving in American during more than a century of our existence was a German. Only Great Britain shows a greater proportion.

"Since 1890 the trend has been very different. With more than 17,000,000 immigrant arrivals since that date, only 1,023,000 have been Germans. If from this number a proper deduction is made for those who returned to their homeland and those who have died since their arrival, it will be seen that there are fewer than a million former subjects of the Kaiser in this country who have not been here more than twenty who have not been here twenty-six years. Of more than 8,000,000 people of German birth and immediate ancestry among us less than a million fail to have a back-ground of birth or long residence in America behind them.

"It is interesting to note the other foreign elements that have entered into the makeup of American population since 1776. What a wealth of blood that wonderful little island, Ireland, has given us. More Irish have crossed the seas to become part of us than have remained behind. It is remarkable that so small an island—smaller, indeed, than the State of Maine—could in a century and a half send us enough people to duplicate the present population of eleven of our States having an aggregate area as large as the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary together.

"Austria stands next on the list of contributors. Italy has sent us enough of her people to duplicate the population of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, while England's and Scotland's contribution, 3,889,000 in all, together with Ireland's 4,500,000, gives a total of 8,389,000, or plenty to populate all the States lying west of Texas and the Dakotas. The Russians who have come to our shores number 3,419,000."

In considering the part that New York City has played in aiding to assimilate this vast influx, it is pointed out that three persons out of every four here were born under foreign flags or are the children of the foreign-born. Commenting on how the one-fourth of the city's population, that is, of native ancestry, has Americanised the three-fourths that is foreign in birth or parentage, the society says:

"He who studies at first hand the processes of Americanisation and citizen building finds work being done which would stir the heart of the most unemotional observer. He realises that all of what is called New York's politics, stories of graft and the like, are but the froth and foam which flock the waves of the city's life, while beneath runs a deep current of progress and public spirit which takes form in carefully conceived and splendidly executed health laws, in a school system that has accomplished wonders, in a water system surpassing anything of its kind on earth.

"Along with many other cities, New York learned that a vast majority of the children who attend public schools do not go to college afterward. From that suggestion developed the idea of vocational education which is now accomplishing wonders. Perhaps more than any other one agent it is helping to transform in heart and action the alien life of the metropolis into part and parcel of our body politic. The immigrants' children are being fitted for that economic independence which comes with skilled hands instead of being sent forth from school with untrained hands and poorly trained minds.

"When one reflects that seven out of every nine children of school age in New York are of immigrant parentage, a situation is disclosed that might be termed startling especially when it is remembered that the school army is so large that if it marched ten abreast in close formation the front rank would be boarding a North River ferryboat when the rear guard were crossing the Schuylkill out of Philadelphia.

"It is a staggering task which confronts the city in Americanising such huge numbers of youthful foreigners. Indeed, did it not happen that New York is so rich—with assessed values greater than those of the next seven cities in America combined—it might well call upon the national Government for aid. But with such wealth it is bearing the burden alone and is doing it admirably.

"One might write at length about striking features of the New York public schools which stand among all the agencies for Americanising immigrants' children. How these schools take seventy odd tongues and substitute good English; how they not only labor to fit boys and girls for intelligent and useful places in the country's great industrial system, but also to employment bureaus bring the trained pupil and the open job together; how they provide every year for the children of an added population equal to that of Memphis, Tenn., are achievements and problems worthy of consideration of Americans everywhere."

NEW ZEALAND PROFITEERS

But They Fall Far Short Of Reaching Prices In America

Profiteers thrive in New Zealand just as they do in the United States, but despite this fact food and rents are far more reasonable in that country than here. This was brought out in an address recently by Walter Nash of Wellington, New Zealand, who gave some very interesting facts about his country.

Telegraph messages can be sent from one end of the country to another, he said, at one cent a word plus a four-cent tax on each message. For $25 a year families have unlimited telephone service for twenty-four hours a day, but in very small towns where such long service is not needed, the rate is $20 for twelve hours. Business firms pay only $30 for full service and $25 for half service. Letters, he said, can be sent all over New Zealand at two cents. The Government, which owns the telephones, telegraphs and postal system, made a profit last year of $51,799,070 on them.

Sugar during the war was selling for 6 cents a pound, but went up to 7 cents last year and is expected to advance another cent before this year is over, he said. The price of good butter there is only 38 cents a pound; tea sells for between 42 cents and 72 cents a pound; milk is 12 cents a pound; beef a pound is 23 cents; a pound of lamb costs between 24 and 30 cents. Profiteers who have raised rents in New Zealand are amateurs compared with New York landlords, Mr. Nash declared, although the housing conditions there, as here, are very serious. There are no houses to be had, he said.

During the war New Zealanders sold supplies to the British Government for the soldiers at very low prices, he said, giving the following as examples: Lamb, from 12 to 13 cents a pound; mutton, 9 to 11 cents; beef, 8 to 10 cents; cheese, 14 to 29 cents; butter, 27 to 34 cents, and wool, 24 to 44 cents. British manufacturers, who used to sell the wool at $1.44, had to give the wool growers one-half of their profit. The growers gave one-half of this to seamen's charities, Mr. Nash said.

U. S. Drains London Of Jewels And Art

$10,796,657 In Precious Stones, $2,348,694 In Craft Bought In 3 Months

London, April 26.—America's insatiable appetite for precious stones as well as art treasures of the Old World has caused London to disgorge in the last three months diamonds and other precious stones, principally uncut, to the amount of $10,796,657. This compares with $9,333,268 for the same period last year. Works of art amounting to $2,348,694 also have been bought for or by Americans, against $1,043,567 for the similar period of 1919.

"With this increasing drain on Old World art treasures by America has come a growing demand here that the floodgates be closed by means of a heavy export tax. But meanwhile the current increases in volume, and this promises to be a record-breaking year for export through London of works of art. These are only two of the items in the long list of London exports to America, which during the first three months of this year increased 316 percent over the same three months a year ago.

Of more interest to the proletariat than diamonds or art treasures is the fact that wool exported from London from January to March, inclusive, reached the huge total of $13,821,860, compared with $77,163 for the same period last year. It shows, as do the exports from London of leather and hides, that Britain has a wool and leather glut. With the decontrolling of wool, leather and hides, America has made heavy inroads.

During the first three months of this year a total of $3,379,599 worth of hides was exported from London, compared with only $41,936 during the similar period of 1919, and, whereas no leather was exported in the first quarter of 1919, leather exports in the last three months jumped to $3,565,681.

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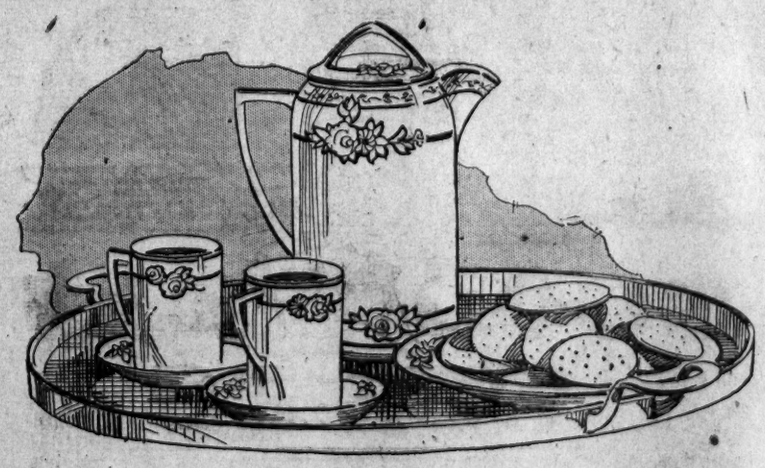

Hot chocolate comes into its own!

For each cup of chocolate allow 1 heaping tablespoonful grated bitter chocolate, 1 heaping teaspoonful of sugar, half a cup water and half a cup Libby's Cream.

Cook chocolate and sugar with a little water until thick—stir in the cream and water which have been brought to the boiling point, and let boil 2 or 3 minutes. Beat with an egg beater until frothy. Add three drops vanilla extract for each cup and serve very hot—topped with marshmallows cut in small pieces.

For supper after the theater—at luncheon when you like a food that is satisfying yet easy to prepare—at breakfast when the children must have a wholesome hot drink before they start to school—indeed whenever you want to be sure of something especially nourishing and good, use Libby's cream in chocolate or cocoa.

Made with Libby's rich, pure cream, chocolate is unusually fine-flavored, noticeably richer and smoother. For Libby's Cream is selected with the utmost care. It is tested constantly for butter-fat contents, for purity.

Try this rich cream in coffee, too—and in all your cooking. You will be delighted. Order some from your grocer today.

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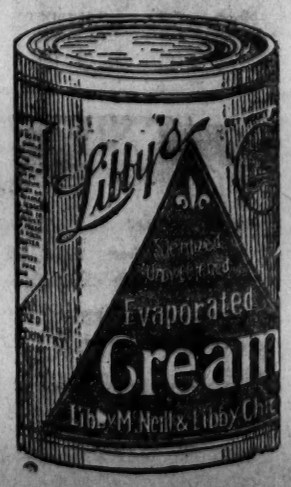


Madame PAVLOVA says—

"I have used Pond's Vanishing Cream, and find it very good for softening and whitening the skin."

MANY other famous and attractive women—Miss Neilson Terry, Madame Kirkby Lunn, Miss Constance Collier, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Elsie Janis, Miss Billie Burke, Madame Tetrazzini, &c., have gratefully expressed their appreciation of the smoothing, soothing effect of Pond's—the original Vanishing Cream—on the skin of face, neck and hands.

Pleasant and simple to use, POND'S, alluringly scented with Jacqueminot Roses, vanishes immediately with a touch of the finger tips—no massage, no shiny or sticky surface—making the skin soft, clear and fragrant. Cherish the roses in your cheeks and protect them from the destructive effect of wind, dust, sun, and the advancing years by using POND'S regularly night and morning, and before going out.

"IT SOOTHES AND SMOOTHS THE SKIN."

Of all Chemists and Stores in handsome Opal Jars, with Aluminium Screw Lids.

POND'S VANISHING CREAM

PERFUMED WITH JACQUE ROSES

Obtainable Everywhere

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1920

FINDS MAXWELL CORRECTLY BUILT

Engineer Who Designed Other Makes Warm In Praise Of Favorite

"Being in no way responsible for the Maxwell car as it is built today and consequently not open to the accusation of touting my own achievements, I can speak of it more frankly than can those other members of the organisation who had a hand in its development, design and marketing," says E. C. Freeman, Maxwell executive engineer in a recent statement received by the Pond Company, Ltd.

The Maxwell is one of the best light cars built in America and every man concerned in building or selling it has every reason to be proud of his connection. From the standpoint of simplicity of construction, weight reduction, and ease of control this car compels admiration, and frankly it was a complete and pleasant surprise to find such to be the case.

PIONEER FEATURES

"The man that expects more automobile for his money than he gets in a Maxwell won't buy this year—or next —for it isn't to be had. Improvements will from time to time be incorporated in Maxwell, certainly, and this same statement is true of all other cars, but the improvements in some of the other cars are going to lie in the adoption of some of the things that Maxwell has now. To be specific, here are just two out of many—clutch and hot spot manifolds.

"At the same time the designers have avoided extremes—the motor is large enough so it does not have to be run at excessive speed; it has a conservative compression pressure and an oil pump big enough for two motors—all bear evidence that the ambition to accomplish the maximum results with the minimum amount of metal has been tempered with discretion and good judgment.

FANCY 'MILLINERY'

"I think that Maxwell suffers from an excess of modesty—just because it sells for less than a thousand we think that's the kind of an automobile it is. It isn't—dress it up in a couple of hundred dollars' worth of millinery and it would carry another five hundred on the price tag without a blush.

"As to material and workmanship, big production demands the best of both. Parts must go together in assemply as there is no time to file and fit them by hand and this necessitates their being made right in the first place. As to material, which is largely steel in one form or another, none but the very best for the purpose for which used can be tolerated, as several hundred cars a day is too big a proposition to take any chances with.

GREAT PROBLEM

"One of the biggest problems today confronting motorists in the cities is finding parking space and getting their car in parallel with the curb after they have found it and it is right here that a good many car owners sigh for a steam steering gear. With a Maxwell you don't feel as though you had done a day's work after squeezing into a tight hole. There are a lot of nice little things about this steering into a tight hole. There are a lot of nice little things about this steering gear which are appreciated when the car ahead of you suddenly stops and you have to handle the wheel with your right hand while signalling with your left, or when after making a wide turn at speed the wheel comes automatically to the straightaway position."

FRANKLIN PLANT EXPANDING FAST

New Records In Production Made And Additional Land Is Purchased

The Franklin Automobile Company of Syracuse reports the largest month in its history, 1542 cars being shipped during March and 1428 assembled, according to advices received here. The previous highwater mark was in August, 1917, when 1133 cars were shipped and 1095 assembled. All weekly shipping records were also shattered with the week ending March 27. During that week 413 cars were shipped. 16,000 cars will be turned out this year, and according to present plans, 25,000 next year.

By the purchase of practically an entire city square, the Franklin Automobile Company of Syracuse has consummated the largest realty transaction on record by an industrial concern in that city. The plot of ground is rectangular in shape, covers three acres and is located immediately to the south of the present Franklin plant. The total ground area of the Franklin holdings is now 12 acres.

A large number of houses on the newly acquired property are rapidly being demolished. The plot will be used largely for storage purposes and its acquisition was made imperative by the large expansion program now under way at the big Syracuse factory, where 5,000 persons are employed. According to present plans, 25,000 will be turned out next year. On March 27, the company had 3816 unfilled orders for cars on its books, despite the fact that production totals 60 cars daily.

All Transportation Modes Being Used In United States

Every mode of highway transportation from the days of ancient Egypt, when bricks made of mud from the River Nile were transported by man-power, and through the subsequent steps furnished by beast and vehicle, are being actually demonstrated in America today.

Man still carries bricks, sacks of grain and what-not on his back; the primitive sledge is reproduced in the sleighs and sleds of our northern states; camels and elephants are seen with cars mounted on their backs every circus day; oxcarts are still in use in many of our southern states; "prairie schooners" are on duty in rural sections untouched by railroads; Eskimos use pack dogs in the frozen north—pack-mules solve transport difficulties in Mexico; steam engines almost as weird as the "Tom Thumb" are puffing along on narrow gauge railroads; and, motor trucks—the ultimate in modern highway transportation —are chugging their way through city streets and on country highways.

Practically every means of highway transportation has had its greatest expansion and efficiency developed in the United States, according to the travel and transport bureau of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. In reviewing the important steps in the evolution of carrying over the roadways, the bureau points out the dominant position now held by motor vehicles and the vast possibilities of future development.

WHEELLESS TRANSPORT

In the days before the discovery of America and aborigines were served by wheelless transportation. The only two mediums of land traffic were the pack-dog and the llama.

This half of the habitable globe had not, 450 years ago, a horse, ox, cow, mule, burro or sheep to its name; the dog was the only domestic animal it possessed. The Spanish introduction of the horse, mule, burro and ox to America marked the longest stride ever taken in so short a time in the arts of transportation.

America's first vehicle transportation system was established in 1832 by Solomon Smith and James Moore of Burlington, New Jersey, and consisted of horse-drawn Canastogo wagons. A Philadelphia paper, in March of that year, carried the following announcement:

"This is to give notice unto gentlemen, merchants, tradesmen, travelers and others that Solomon Smith and James Moore, of Burlington, keepeth two stage wagons intending to go from Burlington to Amboy, New Jersey, and back from Burlington to Amboy again once every week or oftener if that business present."

From that advertisement have grown all the schedules, time tables, railway stations, freight depots, rural motor express lines and the whole complex system of movement which has become the chief and indispensable feature of modern American life. The principle of organising and selling periodic transportation was destined to creep over the entire land.

IN PHILADELPHIA THEN

During the early years of periodic transportation slow progress was made in the use of private travel vehicles. This fact is illustrated by records which show that in the year 1761 there were but 38 wheeled conveyances in Philadelphia. There were 22 private wheeled vehicles in Boston in 1768. These cases were doubtless paralleled in other cities during this period.

Slowly the people began to grasp the meaning of wagon transportation and its relation to them and the country. During the eighteenth century and up until twenty-five years ago every manner of wheeled vehicle took the highway for conveyance duty. Wagons and carts proved powerful auxiliaries to steam railways, whose development started with Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb," the first American locomotive, which made its trial trip in 1830.

NEXT IMPORTANT STEP

The era of automobiles and motor trucks marked the next important step in the march of highway transportation progress. It is interesting in this connection to note that the passenger car is really a descentant of the motor truck, for, the first self-propelled highway vehicles were planned and used for haulage purposes and their use for passenger service was not at first seriously considered.

The phenomenal progress of motor transportation is familiar to everyone.

Paris Kid Drives Carolina Car; As Do Wilson's Namesakes

Mr. Barefoot And Wax Flowers Also Burn Gasoline In Dixieland

President Wilson has a license to drive an automobile in North Carolina. He is described as being "an Afro-American agriculturist who has waxed wealthy raising tobacco and bought an automobile." That State is also honored among its motor drivers by a Woodrow Wilson, a white citizen of Wilmington. The custodians of the Automobile Department went to considerable trouble to ascertain whether President Wilson was a real name, but affidavits filed in the office by the negro and his friends show that there is no doubt on the subject.

The records of North Carolinians who have accumulated sufficent funds to buy and operate an automobile disclose several other cases which may appeal with interest to students of nomenclature.

AND 'FEW CORN'

There is Paris Kid, for instance, while Wax Flowers, Bush Flowers and Few Corn suggest that other opulent Afro-Americans have risen to the dignity of driving their more or less luxurious cars up to the corner store and transacting business like the capitalist of any industrial city. In the town of Wade Mr. Barefoot somewhat belies the simplicity of his name by using a motor car as a speedier method of conveyance.

North Carolina cannot be called a superstitious State, for more than 500 applications were received for the license tag bearing the number 13. There was one man several years ago, according to the clerk in the Secretary of State's office, who didn't want it. He got No. 13 for a motor cycle, but sent it back soon after, saying:

"The first day I rode with it I lost $13 and the second day I lost 13 inches of skin off my leg. Please send me a safer number." He got it.

BEATS 'HAWSS SWAP'

Motor car trading has evidently superseded the pleasure of horse swapping, as evidenced from a letter sent to the Secretary's office by a farmer in Columbus County who was informed that it was time to renew his license. He wrote:

"About six months ago a man came driving by my house. I don't know what his name was and I ain't seen him since. I swapped my car for his and I ain't never been able to make his'n run and I know he never got fur in mine. I won't need a license this year."

The North Carolina registry fee for passenger cars is $10, $15 and $20, according to horsepower. For commercial vehicles the fee ranges from $12.50 for those of one ton capacity or less to $100 for trucks of five tons or more. On April 1 there were 118,415 licensed motor vehicles in the State.

This Tube Will Serve You Better

IN the manufacture of Goodyear Tubes all effort is concentrated on the important function that Goodyear Tubes shall hold air better and longer than other tubes.
Goodyear rolls the *finest rubber* into tissue-thin layers, and then from many such layers constructs a laminated tube, vulcanising the whole into one.
And we get *extra thickness* by using extra layers, each of which adds to the tube's life and air-retaining capacity.
Even the valve patch is made integral with the whole—vulcanised in, not stuck on—and in this one feature is eliminated the commonest cause of tube troubles.
When we have done, we have a tube that *holds air better, lasts longer, does better all things a tube is meant to do.*
For the good of your covers why not buy Goodyear Tubes *next* time?

GOODYEAR SERVICE STATIONS
H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai
The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd. Operating
Star Garage Eastern Garage
125 Bubbling Well Rd. 4 Soochow Road.
SHANGHAI

A section of a Goodyear Tube separated to show layer-upon-layer construction.
Goodyear Tubes are laminated. That means that many sheets of pure tissue-thin gum are built up layer-upon-layer until they assume a full thickness. They are then completely vulcanised together.

GOODYEAR TUBES

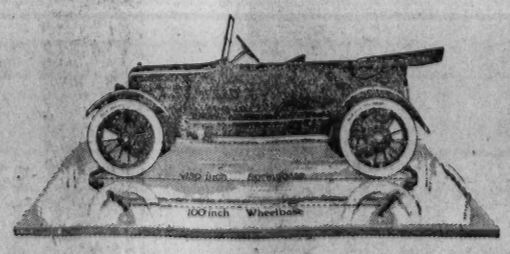
New Overland 4 with Three-Point Springs Lessens Motor Car "Rough Riding"

ALL that goes up must come down—but why go up? With the new Overland 4 Motor Car the wheels and springs go up and down, following the bumps and roughness of the road, but car and passengers are remarkably free from ordinary jolts and jars.

The exclusive new Three-Point Cantilever Springs in Overland 4 establish an entirely new standard of light car riding comfort.

Instead of twisting, swaying, jolting, bouncing, vibrating—instead of rough riding, the passengers in the new Overland 4 glide smoothly along.

The spring attachment at the ends of a 130-inch (3.3m) Springbase secures for this car of 100-inch (2.54m) wheelbase the steadiness and road holding ability of a heavy car of long wheelbase. Overland 4's equipment is complete.



The Central Garage Co.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai
THE JOHN N. WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION
New York, U. S. A.

The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling, Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
It will pay you.

M&Co. MUSTARD & CO. M&Co.
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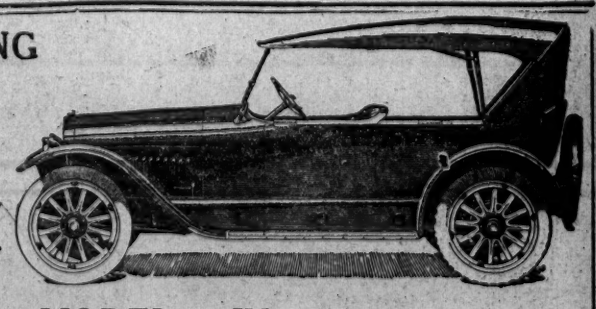
INTRODUCING
THE
NEW
Mitchell



1920 MODELS IN STOCK

Note that this 5-passenger model has a 120-inch wheel-base, and that in the new models there are embodied nearly 100 costly improvements.

ALSO JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline Oil Fire
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires
at a good price
Guaranteed 5,000
Miles.

RED SPOT SEARCHLIGHTS
FORD SPARE PARTS

GOODYEAR TIRES

INDIAN MOTOR CYCLES
1 & 2 Cyl. Models in Stock

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OPERATING
THE FEI LUNG GARAGE SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.
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DODGE BROTHERS
DETROIT · U·S·A·

SAMUEL PEPYS

Nobody could put anything over on Samuel, because he had the good habit of writing down things in his memo-book.

And nobody will put anything over on one who registers his doings, his goings and his comings with a Dodge motor car.

The Dodge is made for the man who tries to remember and cannot. It will save that man money, oil, gas, tires, repairs—everything that has to do with car upkeep.

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom at

The Star Garage -:- -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

ASH FACTORY IS GROWING LARGER

Great Increase In Demand Is Reported By Makers Of Popular Car

"Increasing demand for the products of the Nash Motors Company is reflected in substantial additions to the great plant at Kenosha during the past year" say Nash distributors. "It is in this factory that Nash six-cylinder cars and Nash trucks are built, the new plant in Milwaukee, now under construction, being planned for the exclusive production of the Nash four.

"In addition to new buildings that have been added to the Kenosha plant in the past 12 months thousands of dollar's worth of additional machinery also has been installed. As a result the factory of the Nash Motors Company is regarded as one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped plants in the automotive industry.

IDEAL IN WORK

"To the visitor at the Nash factory it is plain that the dominating ideal is that of fine mechanical precision—of organised accuracy. No matter where the eye many turn in these shops it finds fresh evidence of the fact that the pressure of expansion, the continually increasing demand for Nash products, is being provided for by the multiplication of mechanical efficiency by the development and installation of marvelous automatic machines made to do many things at one time instead of a few.

FOUNDRY IS MUCH LARGER

"An important addition to the factory is found in a building 120 by 120 which was added to the large foundry. There also has been constructed a foundry warehouse and pattern storage 80 by 100 feet. Other new buildings include a new roller-bearing tool room and pattern shop, 100 by 600 feet, and an addition to the sheet metal shop measuring 32 by 236 feet.

"Four courtways that formerly separated long lines of sawtooth buildings have been roofed and turned into component parts of the factory. One of these measures 180 by 16 feet and the others 30 by 237, 60 by 257 and 42 by 236 feet.

"There are in operation in the Nash factory over 1,500 productive machines and over 300 factory maintenance machines; the plant embraces 1,011,332 square feet of floor space and in the power plant which keeps the machinery in operation 120 tons of coal are used every 24 hours.

"Five thousand men are on the pay roll of the Nash Motors Company."

Oakland Six Is Fine Performer In Africa Test

A famous annual motoring event in South Africa is the Hill Climb conducted by the Transvaal Automobile Club. The distributors of the Oakland Sensible Six, have just received word of the results of the last contest.

Moulders Hill, an unusually difficult gradient, was selected as the location of the test, and a course of about 1,500 yards laid out. For most of the way, sand, stone and small brush handicapped the cars, which made most excellent time in spite of these obstacles.

Each car was entered in exactly the same condition as it would be driven in an average tour. No equipment was removed and the cars carried from three to five passengers.

The fastest time up Moulders Hill was made by Mr. J. R. Davis in an Oakland Sensible Six. The Oakland's time was 2 minutes, 4 2-5 seconds, beating the next fastest car by 16 seconds. Other Oaklands also secured third and fourth places in this hard fought contest, in which a number of cars costing much more than the moderate priced Oakland were entered.

Gaining Milegae By Proper Inflation

By G. E. Brunner, Service Manager, The Goodyear Tire And Rubber Co.

When tires are underinflated, when they are run in a soft condition, they are unable to resist road punishment and trouble is sure to develop.

By referring to the drawings it is easy to determine why underinflated tires are trouble producers. Note that the improperly inflated tire presents a broad, flat surface to the road, which with reduced air pressure offers low resistance to injurious blows.

These underinflated tires easily become stone bruised, because they cannot react to shocks like tires that are inflated to the right air pressure.

Clincher tires, when underinflated, may also become rim cut, and thus ruined, as shown in the picture.

But the side walls of straight side tires are so reinforced at the point of contact with the rim that the result of underinflation takes a different form. The fabric of the shoulder of the tire is very likely to weaken and crack around the entire circumference as shown here.

Constant, excessive bending and flexing not only cracks the fabric, but generates heat to such an extent that the rubber in the plies of fabric weakens and is unable to hold them together.

A familiar illustration of the heating that results from rapid bending is shown in bending a wire backwards and forwards; it soon becomes hot and breaks. This same wire, however, could be bent back and forth in a long arc indefinitely without injury.

This, then is exactly what occurs in a tire when it is used in an underinflated condition. Heat is generated, which deteriorates the rubber between the plies and weakens the fabric—in the inside ply first—gradually extending deeper. Finally, the tube is pinched and a blowout always results.

That blowout costs money, for after it occurs it is improbable that a repair can be made.

Certainly all of this difficulty and expense can be prevented with tires kept constantly inflated to correct pressures.

And to determine the correct pressure for your tires, get the advise of our Service Station Dealer—let him help you select the proper pressure by considering the weight of your car, the load you carry your speed and the condition of the roads traveled, together with the type of tire used, whether a Fabric or Cord Tire. Or you may determine this for yourself by noting the above points and referring to the Inflation Pressure Chart shown with this article.

Then keep a pressure gauge in your car, in the repair kit or in your pocket, but keep it handy—and test all four of your tires regularly.

For instance, each Monday morning, or at some other regular interval, apply the gauge and if any tire shows less pressure than you know to be correct, see that it is inflated to correct pressure at your earliest opportunity.

If you think that you may have already run your tires underinflated it will be wise to remove the tires or have them removed by your service station and inspect them on the inside carefully. Then if you find that the inside ply of fabric looks weak and shows signs of beginning to break around the shoulder of the tire, it means that damage from underinflation has already started. Unless some steps are taken to strengthen a tire in this condition, it is only a question of a short time until the break extends deeper into the fabric causing the blowout ruining your tire. You can ward off this trouble and secure thousands of more miles from this tire by inserting a Reliner. Of course, this must be done before the breaking extends deeper than on ply of fabric. In case you are in doubt, it is always best to consult with your Service Station Dealer.

In most cases, the Reliner should be applied by your repair man, but if you wish to do it yourself, follow carefully these directions:

(1) Thoroughly clean both the Reliner and inside of the tire with good gasoline.

(2) Apply to the inside of the casing a thick coat of Patching Cement and allow it to dry until it becomes sticky.

(3) Give the Reliner a coat of patching Cement and allow it to dry and become sticky.

(4) Take one end of the Reliner and hold it so that the center can be placed directly in the center of the casing.

(5) Roll the center down first and then work the Reliner down to each bead, always rubbing and pressing in each direction away from the center.

(6) Care should b taken to get the Reliner down smooth and straight, and in doing this it is helpful to use the rounded end of a broom handle or the handle of a screw driver.

(7) Dust the inside of the casing with Talc, insert the tube, apply to the wheel and blow up to proper pressure.

(8) If it is possible to do so, it is helpful at this point to inflate the tire to ten pounds over the current pressure and allow the tire to stand all night. This procedure helps to smoooth out inequalities and produces a smooth, firm repair.

(9) Before using the tire deflate it ten pounds to correct pressure if you followed the suggestion in No. 8.

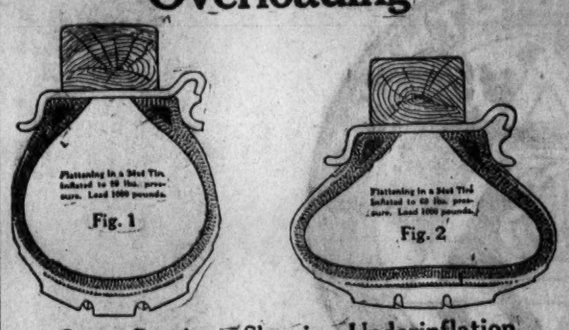
LITTLE THINGS THAT SAVE BIG TIRE BILLS

To use your pressure gauge at regular intervals and pump up the tires when underinflated, is the surest and easiest way to secure greater tire mileages.

The pressure gauge is positive in its indication of correct inflation and underinflation. When it indicates slight underinflation you are in a position to catch the trouble before it happens.

A Pressure Gauge can be secured from any Service Station Dealers.

Underinflation and Overloading


Flattening in a 36x4 Tire inflated to 60 lbs. pressure. Load 1000 pounds.
Fig. 1
Flattening in a 36x4 Tire inflated to 40 lbs. pressure. Load 1000 pounds.
Fig. 2

Cross Sections, Showing Underinflation

Break in Shoulder

Rim Cutting

Motorists Should Carry Spare Bulbs

Lamp bulbs, though they constitute but a small part of the car are nevertheless very important and those who have been unfortunate enough to be caught without a spare and no garage for miles will forever believe the lamp bulb as important as the storage battery.

It should be the duty of every automobile owner to carry spare bulbs, and also know that he is carrying the right kind, for headlamps, tail light, dash, etc. He should also carry spare fuses of the right kind and made for his car. The bulbs and fuses should be kept in a special carrier, otherwise you won't have the bulbs very long and the fuses cannot be found even by a process server.

"Neverleek" the Basis of Beautiful Hoods

A smart hood is the crowning beauty of a handsome motor car. NEVERLEEK hood material has substance and flexibility that give graceful, flowing lines. Its richness and lustre of surface are permanent. It harmonizes splendidly with the body design and coloring. It is strong enough to hold plate glass windows without sagging.

For service, NEVERLEEK is thoroughly guaranteed, as it has been since first introduced eight years ago. No condition of weather or climate will cause it to leak, fade or crack.

See that your next auto hood is of NEVERLEEK.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS USING "NEVERLEEK" AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT

AMERICAN	CUNNINGHAM	HATFIELD	MAIBOHM	PIEDMONT
BELL	DANIELS	HAYNES	MITCHELL	ROAMER
BIDDLE	DORRIS	HOLMES	MOON	ROVER(England)
BOUR-DAVIS	DU PONT	HUPMOBILE	MOORE	STANDARD
CHANDLER	ELGIN	JORDAN	NATIONAL	STEARNS-KNIGHT
CLEVELAND	ELGAR	KING	OWEN-MAGNETI	STEPHENS
CLYDE	FRANKLIN	KLINE	PAIGE (Essex,	STUTZ
COLUMBIA	GLIDE	LEXINGTON	Larchmont)	TEMPLAR
COMET	GRANT	MARMON	PAN-AMERICAN	VELIE
CRAWFORD	HANSON	MC FARLAN	PEERLESS	WESTCOTT

NEVERLEEK

HOOD MATERIAL

Inquiries Solicited From the Wholesale Trade

F. S. CARR COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A. Cable Address "Carrco"

TRIUMPH

ALL conditions come alike to the Trusty Triumph Motor.

There is never any question of "will it do it" when single figure gradients loom ahead because every Triumph owner knows for a certainty the ready response of this famous machine and its ability to render perfect service.

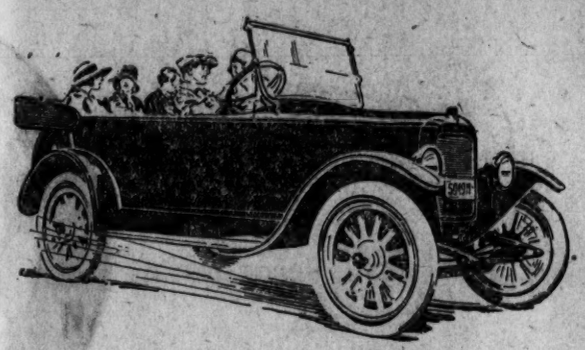
MOTOR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

Sole Agents for Northern China
Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association, Limited, Shanghai.

Works: COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

IF YOU ARE A PEDAL CYCLIST THERE IS NO BETTER MOUNT THAN A TRIUMPH.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF BRISCOE CARS



The Premier Light-weight Cars.

LIGHT WEIGHT

A Briscoe Feature

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION

No Sacrifice of Strength, Sturdiness or Comfort

ALTHOUGH weight in the 1920 Briscoe has been reduced to satisfy the requirements of correct engineering principles, not one atom of strength, sturdiness or comfort has been sacrificed.

Elimination of superfluous weight in automobile construction is not original with Briscoe Engineers. Practically every automobile manufacturer has spasmodically devoted his attention to it. However, reduction of weight has been a settled Briscoe policy all along, and it remained for Briscoe Engineers to develop and perfect this principle.

Nowhere is "light-weight" exemplified better than in the 1920 Briscoe.

Light, fleet, buoyant—a veritable grey-hound in its get-away—yet, possessing the sturdiness and stamina of the burro. The unusually high seven-inch pressed steel frame, the lengthy springs, and the scientific placing of transmission, assures an abundance of strength and delightful comfort.

Passenger room is always pre-requisite to comfort. Everyone marvels at the exceptional amount of room in the 1920 Briscoe. Stretch out, ride or drive in comfort—there's plenty of room and to spare.

The remarkable manner in which the 1920 Briscoe holds to the ground is best explained by calling attention to the extra length of semi-elliptic springs. Thirty-six inches front and fifty-four rear a—total of ninety inches against a wheelbase of 109 inches—leaves very little of the car "unsprung." That accounts for the sensation of floating or gliding, even though the roads be bumpy.

Tire mileage *and* Gasoline Economy

The great reason for this light-weight feature is to reduce the gasoline bills and increase the tire mileage.

Briscoe records are replete with instances of remarkable mileage on gasoline. A recent test at Pamona, California, gave 51 miles and a fraction on one gallon of stock gasoline. Scores of instances where a steady average of 28 miles to the gallon are on record and in our files.

The tire saving on Briscoe is just as exceptional as the fuel saving. We could quote numberless cases where tires have been run on Briscoe cars up into the thousands of miles, showing only slight wear on the casings.

This economy feature of the Briscoe is universal in its appeal. Banker and bookeeper alike have come to appreciate more than ever the importance of thrift. Therefore, this idea of light-weight has met with a whirlwind of approval from men of practically every station in life.

Briscoe economy is not a matter of theory—it is a time-tested, everyday occurrence with thousands of satisfied owners.

In the 1920 Briscoe every economy-producing mechanical feature has been developed and new records of economy are already being made.

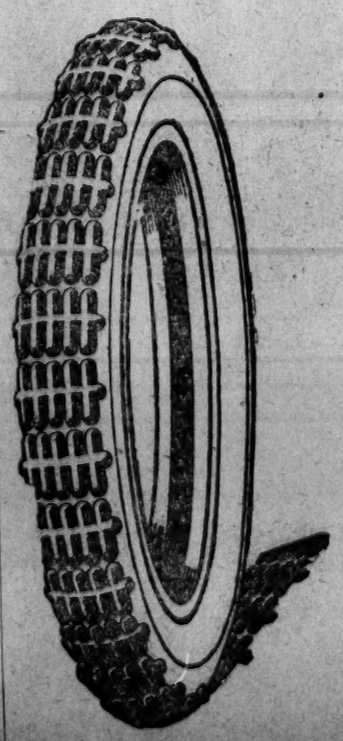
ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

38 Canton Road DISTRIBUTORS Tel: Central 2002

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

GOODRICH TIRES

Has Just Arrived from the U. S. A.



We now have an enormous stock of a complete range of sizes (Inch and Millimeter), and can execute orders for any number of tires

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD—GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD—GOODRICH RED INNER TUBE

"Best in the Long Run"

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

FURUKAWA & CO., LTD.

1B, Jinkee Road TIRE DEPARTMENT Tel. Central 4932

Studebaker

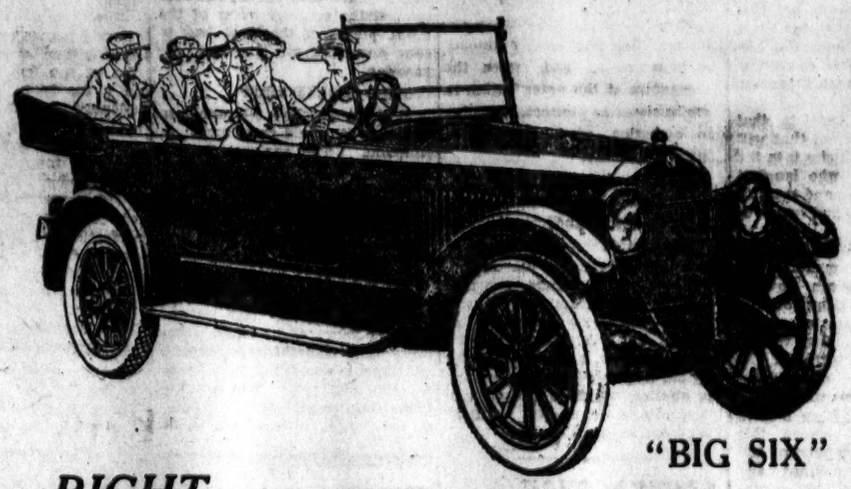
If you are thinking of getting a car, don't buy one just because it "looks pretty." Study intelligently

the various parts—Chassis, Motor, Transmission, Steering, Rear Axle and, lastly, the Upholstery and General Finish.

STUDEBAKER

CARS—Series 20

may be equalled by a few other makes, but they are excelled by none!



"BIG SIX"

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN—MECHANICALLY RIGHT

THOROUGHLY MODERN

AND ECONOMICAL IN OPERATION AND UPKEEP

During the last four weeks we have told you all about the Chassis, Motor, Transmission, Differential and Rear Axle. Lastly, we have a word to say about the

COMFORT, UPHOLSTERY AND GENERAL FINISH

STUDEBAKER'S reputation precludes the building of cheap cars or the making of substitutions to lower costs, and, therefore, these cars contain none but the finest materials, including the best known grades of steel, leather, upholstery, finishing paints, tyres and accessories.

Studebaker bodies are designed by Studebaker body engineers and built complete in Studebaker plants. Twenty-four paint and varnish operations are applied in finishing Studebaker bodies, the result being a permanent and beautiful finish of the highest possible quality. The panelling and beautifully moulded fenders are designed and made in Studebaker factories.

"SPECIAL SIX"

The French plaited, handbuffed, genuine leather upholstery, and wide roomy seats, contribute greatly to Studebaker comfort and wonderful riding qualities. The completeness of equipment, ease of control, abundant legroom, and responsive power, make driving a real pleasure.

SPECIFICATION OF THE BIG-SIX

SEATING CAPACITY—Seven passengers.

WHEELBASE—126 inches.

MOTOR—Six cylinders cast en bloc: demountable L-head, 3¾" x 5", 60-65 H. P. at 2,000 R. P. M.

LUBRICATION—Splash and positive distribution.

COOLING SYSTEM—Centrifugal force pump circulating system; tubular radiator; 18-inch four-blade fan.

PETROL SYSTEM—17-gallon tank in rear; vacuum feed.

CARBURETION—Two-r ange carburetter with hot-spot intake manifold.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM—Sparate unit starter and generator.

IGNITION—High-tension magneto.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—Large headlights with improved deflecting and diffusing lenses; two degrees of dimming; speedometer light; side lights integral with windshield; tonneau light with convenient extension; tail light.

CLUTCH—Aluminum, leather-faced, cone clutch with anti-spin brake.

TRANSMISSION—Intermediate, separate unit, three speeds forward, and reverse; long gear-shift lever.

GEAR RATIO—3.71 to 1.

REAR AXLE—Studebaker improved semi-floating, spiral bevel gear drive, with full taper bearing equipment.

DRIVE—Hotchkiss.

SPRINGS—Front and rear semi-elliptic; front, 38" x 2", seven leaves; rear 56" x 2", eight leaves, underslung.

TYRES—Cord, 33" x 4½"; anti-skid on rear.

BRAKES—Foot brake, external contracting 14⅛" x 2"; hand brake, internal expanding 14⅝" x 1¾".

MUD GUARDS—Heavy pressed steel, double-crown design.

UPHOLSTERY—Genuine hand-buffed French plaited leather.

HOOD—One-man Gypsy type, with single large rectangular bevel French plate-glass window in rear; curtains open with doors.

EQUIPMENT—Improved rain vision, straight side slanting windshield with storm-proof ventilator base; 3½" carpet-covered foot rest in tonneau; large electric horn; electrically lighted black walnut finished instrument board, on which are mounted silver-faced speedometer, driven from propeller shaft, oil indicator, ignition and lighting switch lock, carburettor control, ammeter, jewelled eight-day clock of perfect accuracy; combination robe and hand rail extending full width of front seat; genuine black walnut multilateral steering wheel; black walnut finished glove box in back of front seat; petrol gauge on tank in rear; complete set of tools; double tyre carrier at rear with one extra rim; outside and inside door handles; improved door hooks inside.

COLOR—Brewster green; gold striping on wheels and louvres.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643

USE OF ALCOHOL AS MOTOR FUEL IS LOOMING UP

'Kick' For The Auto May Be Secured From That Which Formerly Kicked Autoist

With the constant talk of rising prices for gasoline throughout the nation, and the accompanying discussion of the "Wake of John Barleycorn," many of the engineers who have sought a way to utilise gasoline until they have almost despaired, as the gas drops in quality, are turning to "King Alcohol" as a valuable motor fuel.

Alcohol can be made from almost anything under the sun and it is only necessary to find a method of making it do the same work as gasoline in order to run motor cars with it.

"Many of the croakers, years ago, at least ten years, predicted that when the gasoline supply of the nation was exhausted there would be nothing to run the millions of cars," says a sales manager.

STILL RUNNING

"And yet the automobiles of the country are still running and I would hate to take a bet that they will not be running ten years from now. It has been the history of the nation, that as soon as one thing was exhausted there was another to replace it.

"Any man who predicts that gasoline is the only fuel that will run self-propelled vehicles is in the class with the man who laughed at wireless telegraphy and the first 'horseless carriage' and said 'It can't be done.'

"It seems remarkable, however, in view of the experimental work done by the American government as well as many of the European governments, that alcohol as fuel for motor vehicle engines has been so neglected. As far back as 1907 the United States government went extensively into the testing of alcohol as a fuel, and several years before this various European countries had developed alcohol engines and other apparatus to a high degree of perfection.

"Alcohol has many advantages as a motor fuel over the unsatisfactory grades of gasoline commercially obtainable at the present time. In a properly designed engine, with carburetor adapted for the use of alcohol, it burns with remarkable cleanliness, leaving little or no objectionable carbon residue, as happens with the low-grade petroleum fuels.

EASILY STARTED

"Such motors are more easily started in cold weather because alcohol vaporises more readily in its entirety than present-day gasoline. In this connection it should be remembered that the gasoline of today contains only a small percentage of the volatile constituents that can be easily vaporised at low temperatures, the remainder of the bulk of the gasoline requiring considerable amount of heat for vaporisation. In other words present-day gasoline is a mixture of liquids with widely varying vaporisation points. Alcohol is a homogeneous liquid, which can be vaporised in its entirety at given temperatures.

"Alcohol is a far safer fuel than gasoline. It has a much less tendency to give off inflammable vapors when stored and it will mix perfectly with water, even when burning, so that water is a perfect extinguisher for an alcohol fire. Fire risks, therefore, become greatly diminished by the use of alcohol as a fuel, and this is a factor of no small importance."

Motor Truck Is Model Compared To Old Dobbin

A farmer, who is doing away with his horses and putting in motor trucks instead, has written giving the following reasons for the change:

"No matter how bad the flies may be, my truck will not stamp its feet, switch its tail or kick over the rugs.

"It will not shy when it meets a lunatic hurrying to the graveyard astride a motorcycle.

"At night I can walk into the barn without fear of being kicked into the next world.

"When I need it I know exactly where it is and do not have to look in all the likely, and then the unlikely, places in a 100-acre pasture before I can convince it that breakfast is about to be served.

"My truck will not lie down and roll in a cow lot and then look injured because it has not been curried. It does not blow its nose in my face and use my Sunday shirts as a handkerchief.

"My truck walks 12 miles an hour with a two-ton load and trots 18 miles an hour when empty.

"When I drive on the scales at the stockyards I am not afraid that some sight or noise will cause it to hoist its tail and run away; I climb down and satisfy myself that the weigher is using the scales to weigh my load and not to figure his income tax.

"And my truck isn't going to get tangled up in a wire fence the night before I want to start hauling my crop to market.

"Also, cup grease is cheaper than guttural, and it takes me farther."

Motor Car And Airplane Seen Nearly Related

The motor car and the airplane are so closely related that it is pretty hard to say which of these comparatively recent adjuncts to civilisation has contributed the most to the development of the other. Unquestionably it was the development of the gas engine in the automobile that made the airplane possible, but it is equally true that in recent years some of the chief refinements in automobile design and usage have been directly the result of aviation experience.

Among the many contributions of airplane to the efficiency of the automobile might well be mentioned the discovery that difference in temperature greatly affects the operation of the motor. The sudden changes to which the airplane engine is subjected by reason of its quick climb to high attitudes and even more rapid descent from them showed the way to regulate the temperature of the motor to keep it constant.

The result was the use of a water thermometer and shutters on the radiator. The pilot simply watches the thermometer and when the temperature of the water begins to drop he closes the shutters, reversing the operation when the engine begins to heat up.

This discovery led to the realisation that automobiles, while never subjected to such sudden change of temperature as aircraft, could be made more efficient by the employment of a similar device, and now here is the thermostatic shutter control which is one of the big features of the Columbia six.

A refinement in advance of the original airplane device is found in the shutter, which is opened and closed by a thermostat without assistance from the driver.

MANUFACTURE WRONGLY BLAMED

Failure To Get Long Mileage From Tires Usually Fault Of Driver Of The Car

Too often tire manufacturers are blamed for faulty tires, when the fault lies not with the manufacture of the tires but with the operator of the car, says distributors of Kelly-Springfield tires.

At all times keep sufficient pressure in your tires, as under-inflation means the cutting of the life of your tires in two.

Try to avoid sharp substances in the road—a small sharp cornered stone will often make a break in the fabric, and a piece of glass will sometimes cut a considerable gash. To avoid all sharp substances is, of course, impossible. However, pains should be taken to avoid as many as you can.

Always have cuts, bruises, or blister vulcanised immediately. What today seems to be merely a small cut in a tire soon develops into a blowout or sand blister. What would cost but a small amount to repair may through neglect mean the utter destruction of a tire.

Do not jam on your brakes; avoid going around corners at high speed; both mean extra wear and the consequent cutting down of the life of tires.

If you like you can fix most of the small cuts yourself with one of the various small portable vulcanisers now on the market. These cost but little and can be used very easily with good success. The book of instructions that comes with each is so explicit and the repairing so simple that no driver has any excuse for not keeping his tires in good repair.

Chalmers Ever Wins Attention At Motor Shows

As compared with its preceding type, the 1920 Chalmers, which was easily one of the leading attractions at the eastern automobile shows, is distinguished by its sport-type lines. That these lines are not too much accentuated and are really distinctive from others of a similar type, was the unanimous sentiment of many who have viewed the car, according to advices from A. N. Tyler, Assistant Manager of The Pond Co., Ltd., now on the mainland.

The body line is considerably lower and the seats are in conformity with this plan. The cowl and dash are higher, with a gentle slope from the rakish windshield to the radiator, which is deeper. It is noted that the doors with handles on the outside are wider, the wheelbase is longer and the wheels are larger. Although the Chalmers has always had amble room in both compartments, there is even more leg room in the latest type.

It has been announced by the Chalmers Motor Car Company of Detroit that it will produce approximately 25,000 of these cars this year in an endeavor to satisfy the demand.

LIGHT CARS BEST IN SAVING GAS

Reason Some Owners Get Nearly Twice As Much Mileage As Others

With gasoline prices rising rapidly and demands being made upon all sources, it is no wonder that those car owners who are not getting the proper mileage from their cars are trying to find out the trouble.

The man who formerly drove a car that delivered ten or twelve miles to the gallon of gasoline is now trying to find out why his neighbor gets twenty or better. Proper adjustment of the carburetor and other parts marks for increased mileage, of course; but the main factor, after all is said and done, is the weight of the car. Light cars get greater gasoline mileage than heavy cars. It takes more power to move the heavy body than the lighter one. That is one of the first laws of physics.

The gasoline problem is becoming a huge factor in the development of the motor-car industry. To show how important it is, it is only necessary to point out the fact that during the railroad strike recently many of the great plants of the East had to shut down because they had no gasoline.

WORLD WOULD STOP

Without gasoline the world as we know it would soon cease to function. The various oil companies are constantly urging conservation of oil stocks, and there is a serious shortage of everything else under the sun that is manufactured.

The talk of exhaustion of the gasoline supply of the country is more or less foolish, however. It is a known fact, and proved through years of history, that every time something is exhausted there is something else found to take its place. We do not know the extent of the oil fields of the world, although we do know the extent of the known oil fields. The whole fabric of mother earth may be underlaid with a pool of oil, but we do not know it yet.

The fact remains that there are a couple of mountains and valleys of oil rock in Utah and Colorado, and they can be made to produce oil in the future.

Why worry?

OUTGROW MOTOR TRUCK DEPOT

Minneapolis Concern Will Have Huge Building For Rural Express Lines

After one year of operation, during which it has built up a business which taxes the capacity of its commodious rented quarters, the company operating the motor truck terminal and transfer station in Minneapolis has announced plans for construction of a huge building of its own, with loading platforms which will accommodate 100 trucks at one time.

The terminal company does not operate trucks of its own, concerning itself only with the operation of the depot, which is used on a fee basis by the numerous independent companies operating out of Minneapolis over regular routes. At present one hundred and fifty tons of package freight is handled daily.

This terminal system, which is said to have reached its highest perfection in Minneapolis, is recommended by the national Firestone Ship by Truck Bureau, at Akron, O., for adoption by motor transport companies generally throughout the United States.

BULLETIN GIVES ADVICE

In a recent bulletin issued by the bureau, entitled "How and Where to Establish Motor Truck Routes," the advantages are pointed out at length. In part the bulletin says:

"At the terminals of routes, if the operations assume large enough proportions to require a fleet of trucks, it is well to establish central receiving stations, where the trucks can made delivery and pick up loads, thereby freeing themselves for trips between terminals. Delivery from the terminal stations to consignees generally can be accomplished much cheaper by smaller and lighter equipment.

"Where there are a number of operators entering one city, each covering a different route, it has been found economical to establish a common central terminal, with each company bearing a proportionate share of the maintenance expense. This arrangement is not only in the interest of the operators, but also of the shippers, since cargoes which have a half dozen or more destinations can be sent to the terminal as part of one load."

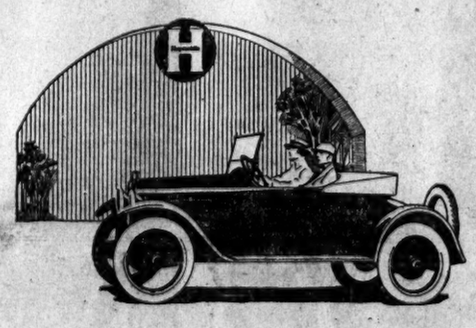
BUSINESS IS MODEL

In announcing the plans of the Minneapolis terminal company, the Minneapolis Tribune says that firms interested in motor truck transportation from all over the country have sent representatives to study the Minneapolis plan of motor express in operation.

"Minneapolis firms," it says, "are doing a tremendous business in the territory within 100 miles of the city by using the facilities of these rural motor express lines. Salesmen who go out and take orders and promise delivery the following morning have no difficulty in disposing of goods."

The account also makes a point of the fact that through the efforts of the terminal organisation the highways were kept open to traffic even during the severest snow storms of the winter.

Another feature of the Minneapolis plan is that every cargo of merchandise leaving or entering the terminal is insured, the shipper thereby having complete protection against loss or damage.



Wherever there are hills, people habitually refer to the Hupmobile as a remarkable hill-climber. The higher and harder the hills, the more widely, and the more favorably the Hupmobile is known for its unusual power.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

Extra strong, rigid frame.
Two carburettor adjustments.
Pressure oil system feeding oil direct to bearings.
Soft operating clutch with adjustable pedal.
Extra long gear shift lever with short, easy throw.
Extra long, Semi-elliptic springs; chrome vanadium leaves.
Semi-reversible steering gear; strong construction.
Detachable engine head; easy to grind valves or remove carbon.
Extreme roominess of tonneau and driving compartment.
Completeness and quality of equipment.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating
Eastern Garage
4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating
Star Garage
125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

Hupmobile

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

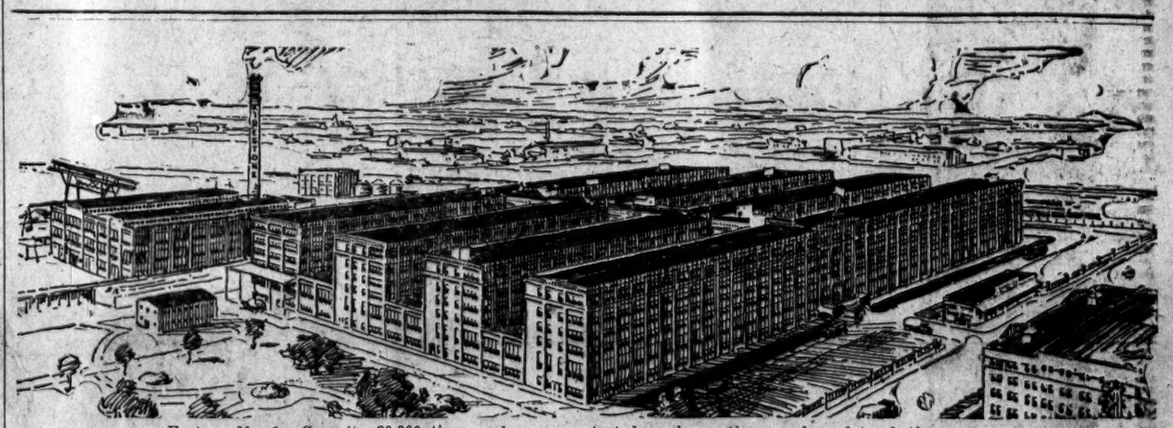
Everything in Stock for the Car from Sparking Plugs to Tyres

Lubricating Oils and Gasoline

At most Reasonable Prices

DONG CHONG BICYCLE Co.

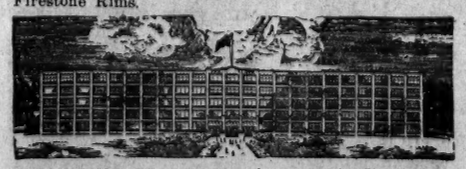
P346 NANKING ROAD. PHONE: C. 1518



Factory No. 1.—Capacity 20,000 tires a day—concentrated on large tires, cords and truck tires.

Factory No. 2.—Devoted exclusively to 3½ inch tires—capacity 16,0000 a day. This new factory No. 1, gives Firestone largest tire capacity in the world.

The Firestone Rim Factory devoted exclusively to Firestone Rims.



Canadian Factory.—Firestone Factory in Hamilton, Ont., Canada, under construction. Capacity of 3,500 tires a day. The completion of this plant will facilitate prompt shipments abroad.

Thousands of Firestone workers are stockholders—with a financial interest in giving every customer the best work.

Most Miles Per Dollar

Why Firestone is Giving Extra Value in Tires

FIRESTONE has built tires since the beginning of motor cars and trucks. Firestone has built factories that are visited and studied by industrial engineers from all over America and from other countries.

But the greatest factor in Firestone leadership is its man power. Year by year Firestone has been laying those foundations of man power and resources which are today bearing their biggest fruit in the low cost mileage.

Thousands of Firestone workers own stock in the company. Firestone Park is a unique and attractive home community; the clubhouse plays a real part in the daily life of these workers. The Firestone bank has thousands of depositors. The Firestone insurance fund protects every worker in the organization.

All of these reasons why Firestone can give more in the Cord Tires, or Fabric Tires, or Truck Tires, or Tubes, Firestone attracts and holds the men who do things.

Their personal financial interest in every customer makes Firestone men save at every turn, to hold patronage by giving mileage at lowest cost.

The Central Garage Co.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Firestone

Truck Cord Tires Built To Stand Up Under Big Weight

BY W. V. LOGAN
(Manager Pneumatic Truck Tire Department, United States Tire Co.)

Now that pneumatic truck tires have passed the experimental stage and the demand for them is beyond the expectation of any tire manufacturer, a statement of some of the facts relative to the development of that type of tires will be interesting not only to truck users but to the many dealers who are marketing them.

One source of constant wonderment to the truck industry, which includes not only the manufacturers of trucks, but the dealers and users of trucks as well, is the manner in which the big pneumatics will withstand shocks and strains that are their daily lot in life.

When truck users consider that a two-ton chassis weighs between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds, that the body weighs 1,000 pounds and that the load is from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds, making a total of approximately 10,000 pounds, they cannot understand how a pneumatic tire made of nothing but cords with an outer covering of rubber can bear such a load for any length of time.

MADE FOR TRUCKS

The answer is that a successful cord pneumatic tire such as the United States nobby cord is especially constructed for truck usage. It is not merely a grown-up passenger-car tire. It is built with the purpose of standing up under just the sort of treatment it gets in truck operation.

The development of the nobby cord covers a period of more than a decade. When the experimental department of the United States Tire Company first thought of this type in 1909 they very soon learned in their experimental work that something more was necessary than simply to make a large passenger-car type of tire. Their experiments in 1910 proved conclusively that a passenger-car type of tire made in larger sizes would not be satisfactory for truck usage.

The result was that these experimenters tested hundreds of tires of different construction before placing the first genuine pneumatic truck tire ever built in service in 1911.

After years of further development work the nobby cord was placed on the market for general distribution. The truck user will be interested in knowing in what respects these tires differ from the passenger-car type of cord tire.

DOUBLE BREAKER STRIP

In the first place the bead of the nobby cord has been strengthened to the point where it eliminates entirely any trouble that might be caused by the heavy air pressure in these large tires. Second, the carcass of the tire is built much stronger, there being additional layers of cords throughout, making the side walls strong enough to take care of the excessive loads. The number of piles varies with the size of the tire.

Third, the breaker strip, a most important and vital part of a tire, has been built to take care of shocks and strains that the passenger-car experiences. The experimental department found that the solution of this problem lay in the use of a double breaker strip to distribute the shocks and strains throughout a greater area of the carcass.

The tread design on the nobby cord is an essential reason for its success. The imprint left in a muddy road by one of these tires resembles nothing so much as the footprints of a sure-footed human being while walking. This thread design increases the traction of the tire and cuts down skidding.

Skidding can not be overlooked by a truck manufacturer, dealer or consumer for this is one of the dangerous hazards met with many times every day a truck is used.

POSTOFFICE FORGETS SPARES

The advantages to be derived from the use of pneumatic truck tires have been clearly demonstrated. Most important of all is the increased radius over which a truck can operate in a given time. Pneumatic tires cost more but make up for this extra cost by making more deliveries.

An argument raised against the use of pneumatics is that their use requires the carrying of spare tires for use in case of puncture or other tire trouble. To illustrate, when the rural free delivery division of the postoffice department of the United States began to equip their rural mail trucks with pneumatic tires, they were in the habit of giving us orders for large numbers of spare tires. They continued to do this for six or seven months after they began to use pneumatics. When, at the end of a year, orders for spares had ceased, I called upon Mr. Nichols in the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general and inquired why there were no more orders for spare.

Mr. Nichols' answer was that he saw no reason for spending the government's money for spare tires and rims when as a matter of record there were but one or two instances where a truck had had any tire trouble while on nobby cords. He had come to the conclusion, he said, that it was unnecessary to equip the trucks with spares.

There are times, of course, when tire trouble can not be avoided, but these occasions are few and far between. If the truck user thinks it necessary he can carry a tire mounted on a spare demountable rim, which makes it possible to make a change in a few minutes.

DURABILITY SETTLED

The durability of nobby cords is no longer open to question. For instance, the Film Service company, Cincinnati, has a set which has run 15,900 miles with few signs of wear. Berkins and Corliss, who operate a bus line on the north shore of Massachusetts, have received better than 12,000 miles on each of ten tires. A set on a truck owned by White's garage of Massena, N. Y., has given 21,000 miles. Twenty-eight tires on trucks of Fisher's garage, North White Plains N. Y., have averaged 15,000 miles. The T. W. Tayman Motor line of Forestville, Md., has got mileages as high as 30,000.

Why Women Folk Want Automobiles

WOMAN OF THE CITY

1—For improvement or safeguarding of health.
2—For educational advantag making for better citizenship.
3—Poise and self-reliance gained by woman who drives car.
4—As an aid to economical household marketing.
5—For the actual profit in time saved.
6—As a means of helping others.
7—Because it brings greater independence.

WOMAN OF THE COUNTRY

1—As a means of education through contact with people.
2—As a means of more economical and satisfactory household marketing.
3—Conserves time and energy needed in farm work.
4—Gives relief from monotony due, to isolation of ranches and plantations.
5—Enables children to attend school more regularly.
6—Removes handicap of isolation in case of accident or sickness.
7—Driving an automobile gives a woman self-reliance.

HAYNES COMPANY MAKING A FILM OF ITS FACTORY

Movie Will Show Details And Processes Of Automobile Manufacture At Plant

To supplement its advertising in foreign fields, and to give the automobile-buying public of these countries a vivid, realistic picture of the accuracy of workmanship in the construction of all types of Haynes character cars, as well as to demonstrate, by means of road tests and endurance feats, the ruggedness and extreme road-ability of Haynes cars, the Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, has engaged in the production of a complete motion picture film.

ACTUAL SELLING OF CARS

This film will depict all the various details and processes of construction, drop-forging, automatic gear-cutting, motor-testing, metallurgical inspection, motor and chassis assembly, multiple drilling, aluminum crank-case milling, body-finishing and upholstering, and finally the actual selling of the cars in the show rooms throughout the country.

An entire staff of motion picture men from the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, New York City, including the well-known director, Harry Frazer, two camera men headed by Harry Forbes, and a crew of electricians, with hundreds of feet of cable, flood lights and other necessary paraphernalia, have been busy at the factory "shooting" pictures of the different departments from all angles.

VIEW FROM AIRPLANE

One of the most interesting parts of the motion picture will be made from an airplane to give the public a true conception of the size and extent of the big Haynes factory.

This film will be taken to nearly all of the European countries by Leonide Barrere, special traveling export representative for the Haynes company, where it will be shown to prominent automobile men in private exhibitions as well as on the screens of European motion picture houses. The film will also be released by the Universal company through the Bureau of Commercial Economics in the United States, and still pictures of the main operations will be sent to hundreds of newspapers and trade papers.

"The use of the motion picture film as a means of educating the public in the finer points of Haynes manufacturing methods is probably something novel," states Mr. Gilbert U. Radoye, director of advertising for the Haynes company, "but we have implicit faith in its effectiveness as a real selling medium. It will put across the story of the Haynes in a convincing manner, especially in the foreign countries where world pictures alone do not have quite as much force as they do in the United States."

AUTO BEING USED IN RANCH ROUNDUP

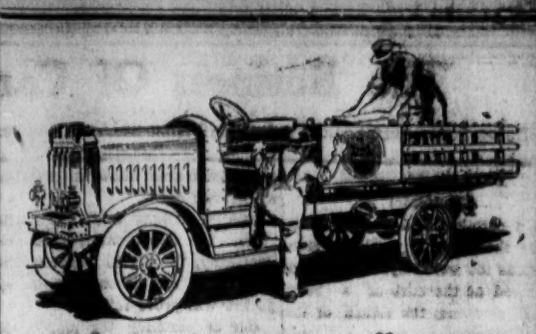
Franklin Gives Unusual Service To Hard-Headed Business Man Of Arizona

The romance that we are wont to associate with West is slowly passing. The once noble herds of bison have dwindled to a few straggling specimens in city zoos; the white canvased "prairie schooner" and the iron shod stagecoach are now seen only in the movies; and slowly but surely the cowboy, with his "chaps," sombrero and silk 'kerchief, is finding himself displaced by the automobile. Buffalo Bill, in the wildest stretch of his imagination, never dared to dream that the round-up would be accomplished with the purr of a motor. But it is being done, and efficiently too.

Down at Phoenix, Arizona, there lives a man, W. H. Merchant by name, who is not by any manner or means given to the sensational. He is just a plain, hard-headed business man of the regular sort, yet the stunts that he puts his car through in rounding up his cattle, makes the so-called "strenuous life" look tame. To Mr. Merchant it is all in the day's work. He is a member of the firm of the Merchant Live Stock Company which owns a number of very large ranches. These ranches cover several townships of land throughout Arizona and New Mexico, and Mr. Merchant uses his car every day in rounding up the firm's cattle.

The car is a Franklin touring car which the firm purchased in 1910 for scouting work, and it has been in constant use ever since, says a letter to the Schuman Carriage Company, Franklin distributor. To date, according to Mr. Merchant, it has turned the 300,000 mile mark, has averaged 22 miles to the gallon of gas in its entire life, 700 miles to the gallon of lubricating oil, and from 8,000 to 12,000 miles on fabric tires and from 12,000 to 20,000 miles on cords. There are six Franklins in the Merchant family.

KAPSDRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALSO
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write for List to—
G. JOHNSTON, 9, Broad Street, Bloomsbury
LONDON, ENGLAND.



A Lorry that runs on Kerosene

Fuel costs to-day are so high that the big demand is for a lorry operating with either gasoline or kerosene.

That is one feature which has made the "A-A." One-Ton Super-Lorry a standard with business men and planters all over the globe.

Standardized—we concentrate on this one model. Proved out in peace work and under war conditions.

Burns kerosene as well as gasoline.

Chassis, $1495 f.o.b. Chicago, U.S.A.

TO DEALERS: If you have access to business men and planters—write or cable us today. We may be able to allot you territory, and make you an attractive proposition.

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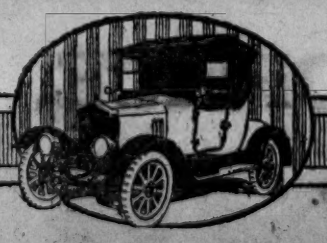

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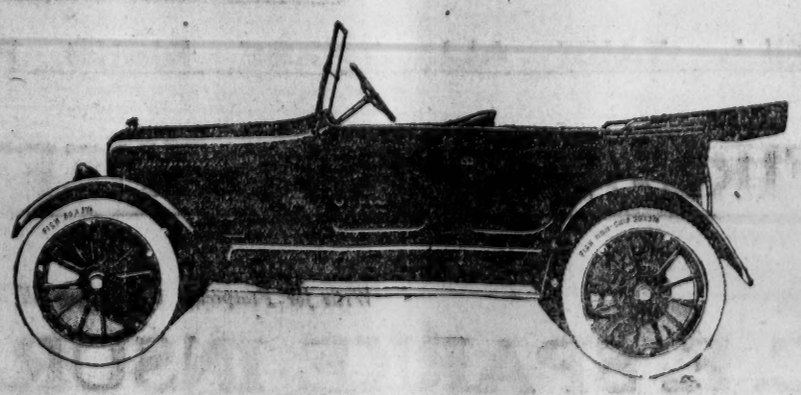

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The Business Of Car Stealing

Being Some Facts Told By A Thief Himself As A Master Of His Chosen Profession

BY A. L. MAURICE
(*In Motor*)

In a certain mid-Western city where the property rights of man are none too well respected a Ford car stood at the curb of a busy street awaiting the return of its owner. Presently a well dressed individual approached the car, looked at his watch with the concerned air of a man who is late for an appointment, and climbed into the front seat. For perhaps five minutes he waited impatiently, and then, after another glance at his watch, leaned forward and attempted to turn the ignition switch. The switch was locked. This circumstance, although it appeared to surprise the man, did not nonplus him, for he promptly drew a small hammer from his pocket and began systematically to tap the coil box.

While he was doing this the owner of the car stepped up and in tones of righteous wrath demanded to know what the intruder was doing in his car. The interloper flared up like a skyrocket.

"What am I doing in your car?" he repeated. "What makes you think it is your car?"

"I know it is my car because I bought it and paid for it. Moreover, I drove it up to this very spot ten minutes ago, and I can identify it by the motor number, the license, or in half a dozen different ways. Now you explain to me how you come to be sitting in my car monkeying with the coil box."

"Well," said the other, "if you're certain that this is your car I must have made a mistake. You make me feel like a thief, but as I am technically in the wrong I won't pick a quarrel with you." And he made a move to get out of the car and proceed on his way.

DISPLAYS NERVE

The calm assurance of the suspected thief might have served to extricate him from an embarrassing position had it not happened that two city detectives were interested witnesses of the whole performance. At this juncture they left the doorway in which they had been standing and asked the owner what seemed to be the trouble.

"Why" sputtered the owner, "I leave my car for ten minutes and when I come back I find this crook sitting in it tampering with the ignition lock. He has the nerve at first to imply that it is not my car, and now he thinks he can put me off with a flimsy stall about it being all a mistake."

"Now, what's your side of it?" asked one of the detectives, turning to the alleged crook.

"Simply what I have said to this gentleman. I have made a mistake. A friend of mine told me to meet him in his car, which he had left near the corner of River and Main Streets, and here I am. I got into the wrong Ford, and that's all there is to it."

But the owner insisted that he would make a great deal more out of the matter and demanded that the detectives take them both to the police court. Arrived there in the car which was the cause of the disturbance, the owner formally accused the suspected man of having attempted to steal his Ford.

After a short delay the Magistrate took up the case and first heard the evidence of the owner and of the detectives. Then he turned his attention to the suspect.

"Explain if you can," he ordered, "how you happened to be sitting in this gentleman's car during his absence."

WAS TO MEET FRIEND

"Your Honor," was the reply, "I had made an appointment to meet a friend in his car at the corner of River and Main Streets. I entered what I thought was his car and sat down to wait for him."

Said the Judge: "But you did more than wait for him. The complainant charges that when he returned to his car you were hammering the coil box and tampering with the ignition lock. Can you explain that?"

"Yes, sir," answered the suspect. "My friend instructed me to wait for him until three o'clock and then if he had not showed up to drive the car around to his home. I arrived at three precisely, waited five minutes, and then prepared to start up the car and drive away. I found that the switch was locked, but as I formerly owned a Ford equipped with this locking device, and occasionally lost or forgot the key, I knew that this particular type could be opened. I may add that I am a boiler inspector and that I have found it useful to carry a small hammer about with me to chip off paint in looking for corrosion."

"Your story is plausible but little more than that. Have you ridden in or driven your friend's car before?"

"Yes, your Honor, several times."

"Then how does it happen that you could not distinguish between his car and that belonging to the complainant?"

"Because both cars are Fords and all Fords look alike, not only to me but to their owners."

"The cars may look alike, but the license numbers are different. Why didn't you ascertain from the license plate of this Ford whether or not it was your friend's?"

"I don't know the number of his car, and I venture to say that this man who has unjustly brought a charge of attempted theft against me doesn't even know the number of his own car."

DOESN'T KNOW OWN NUMBER

Here the owner interrupted emphatically, "I do," he declared; "it is 876,832. The license card in my pocket will prove it."

Out of curiosity the magistrate asked to see the card, and read aloud the number 867,832. For a moment he reviewed in his mind the evidence which had been presented at the hearing, and then announced that the prisoner was discharged.

Variations of this incident occur daily wherever cars are left standing at the curb. It differs from the usual run in that the owner happened to return before his car was stolen. The accused man, who cleared himself with a plausible explanation of his conduct, was actually a thief. Moreover, the detectives who watched him at work on the ignition lock knew him to be a thief—the cleverest in their city. They and the owner had caught him red-handed, but because "all Fords look alike" they were unable to make a case against him.

It happened also that the detectives were friends of the thief, who, knowing his reputation for being able to squirm out of the blackest dilemma, took a sporting interest in placing him in a difficult situation and watching him extricate himself—but that is beside the point.

If the reader chanced to meet this master thief in a nonprofessional way, he would find him a charming acquaintance, correctly dressed, pleasant spoken, cultivated, —in every particular the prosperous, intelligent man of affairs. If he has one specialty it is mechanics, and if he betrays a single weakness it is a passion for locks. He makes the study of locks his hobby.

MAKES FORTUNE

This crook, self-confessed, has made a fortune from car stealing but he has never spent a day in jail. He is the father of two little girls who take innocent pleasure in accompanying him on occasional holidays in a big Marmon for which he paid the full list price from a reputable dealer. Whether or not they know the nature of his calling is debatable, since they have not been interviewed as he has; but it is not to be doubted that they share his profound distaste for riding in a stolen car.

Except in the exigencies of his business the most successful thief of the middle west will never drive a stolen car. Off duty he is the respectable motorist who pays as he goes.

This thief ranks as an extremely brilliant conversationalist. He has talked himself out of embarrassing situations hundreds of times, and argued his way out of dozens of court sessions which would have proved fatal to a less resourceful man. Nerve is another of his strong points. On one occasion, finding himself unable to pick a lock, he walked up to the policeman on beat, told him that he had lost his key of a certain well-known make, and asked the officer if he happened to have a bunch of keys which he'd let him try. By the very boldness and frankness of the thief's approach the latent distrust of the officer was abated, and he obligingly handed over his keys, one of which happened to fit the car. The crook started the engine, returned the keys with exactly the right amount of thanks and small change, and drove away unchallenged.

If he has a market for some car of well-known make and finds no other expedient for stealing one, he legitimately procures a car of this type, drives up behind another like it, leaves the car for a few minutes and upon returning, gets into the one which does not belong to him and drives it off. Suppose you were the owner of the other car and halted the thief in the act of driving away.

TALKS HIMSELF FREE

Supposed he apologised profusely and explained that he had hired his car for the day, and was unacquainted with its individual peculiarities; that he had left it at the curb and upon returning had entered your car by mistake. If such a thing happened to you do you imagine that you would be able to convict the thief of stealing? And if you didn't see him drive off with your car you would be reluctant to preempt his, preferring to make a complaint to headquarters. So, in the course of time the thief would return and take up his hired car and the incident would be closed.

It was mentioned at the beginning of this article that two city detectives were in league with our master crook. These traitorous upholders of the law are vitally necessary to certain of the thief's schemes, and as they are implicated with him in many crimes there is little likelihood of their ever betraying him. One or two dishonest dealers are also in league with him, and in adjacent cities there are various prosperous fences who further his plans. Except for these few men the thief has no others of his profession associated with him, and he so arranges matters that no one in his employ (painters, mechanics, and the like) can have positive evidence that he has ever stolen a car. It is not to be supposed that detectives who will suborn themselves by an alliance with a crook are above the gentle art of blackmail, but the automobile thief is in a peculiarly fortunate position for meeting the demands of his accomplices. As an instance, he will inform the detectives when they become too insistent that in such and such garages in a designated city there are cars (names and numbers given) which have been reported stolen. With this information in hand the detectives locate the cars, report them to the insurance companies and in addition to receiving the reward for finding the cars enhance their reputations as resourceful, reliable gumshoe specialists.

VIGILANCE AND LOCKS

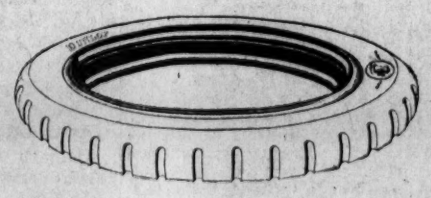
Instances of successful theft of cars under unbelievably awkward conditions could be multiplied tenfold, but perhaps enough has already been told to reveal the ingenuity of the "major league" crook, and the elaborate machinery which he has at his command. Your true artist, such as the mid-western virtuoso of whom we have been speaking, who has his soul in his profession, steals for the pure joy of stealing. Some perverse kink in his moral makeup induces him to appropriate the property of car owners where another man would borrow pennies from his baby's bank. Old cars, new cars, large ones and small—they are all grist to his mill, and if they are left lying in his path he is more than likely to gather them in and convert them into cash. Night time is his heyday, but he makes no objection to working during the lunch hour, or at any other time when cars are left unprotected.

Vigilance and the installation of some locking device that will predispose the crooks to move on to another and unlocked car—these are the two precautions which the owner must take to protect his property. The old simple trust which we used to put in man's honesty is now negotiable at about thirty cents on the dollar.

RECORD TRUCK CONTRACT

The Winther Motor Truck Company of Kenosha has closed the largest contract for commercial trucks on record, amounting to approximately $3,000,000. This contract embraces the delivery of 1,000 Winther trucks of the four-wheel-drive type over a period of sixteen months.

These trucks will be employed on the field work of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and their production will be accomplished without in any way curtailing the regular production of the company, thereby substantially increasing its net earnings.



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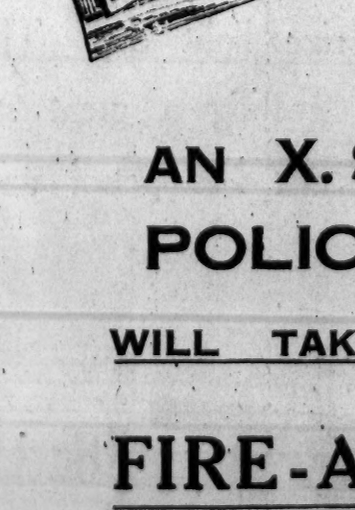

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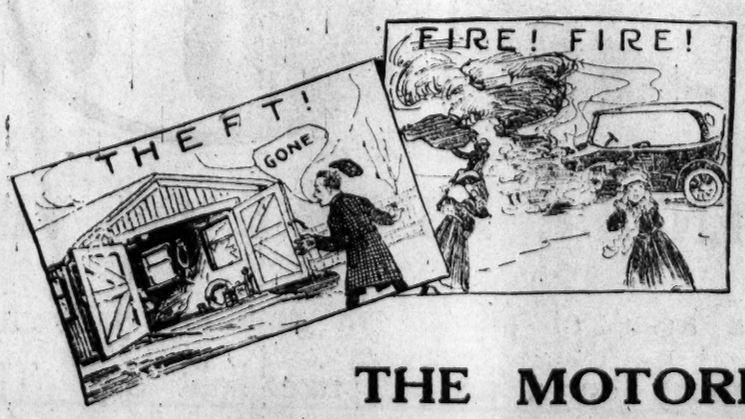

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1920

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND ENDS

Season Just Closed Has Been On Of Most Interesting In Game's History

WEST BROMWICH CHAMPS

Tottenham And Huddersfield Win Promotion To First Division

London, May 3.—The long Football League season is over. Right to the last a strong interest was maintained in the fortunes of several clubs, for the team to win second place in the premier competition and the side to fall with Sheffield Wednesday into the Second Division were not decided until the week-end.

West Bromwich Albion won the first division championship with a total of 60 points, nine more than their nearest rivals, Burnley; while Tottenham Hotspur ran away with the championship of the second division with a total of 70 points.

Chelsea's slender chance of finishing in front of Burnley disappeared as a result of their hollow defeat by West Bromwich Albion, while the failure of Notts County against Manchester United sentenced them to a year at least in the Second League, for each of the other clubs threatened with relegation — Blackburn Rovers, Derby County and Preston North End—secured victories.

Notts County are one of the oldest of League clubs. They entered the competition when the League was formed in 1888, but in the intervening years they have dropped to the lower division on two occasions. Their first spee was in 1893-94, and it was only after four seasons that they won their way back to the old exalted regions. In the winter of 1913-14 they also appeared in the Second Division.

They have rarely gained a prominent position in the First League. Their most successful years were 1890-91 and 1900-01, when they occupied third place.

SPURS GOOD SHOWING

The season now at an end has been remarkable for the intense public interest taken in the game, although a great deal of the football has been played on monotonously stereotyped lines. There have been some brilliant exceptions, however, and nothing has proved more attractive than the form of Tottenham Hotspur, who have won their way to the First League so worthily.

Taking them all round, the clubs of London have met with unusual success. First and foremost stands the 'Spurs' second division championship triumph. Then Chelsea have every reason to be proud of their position, which leaves only West Bromwich Albion and Burnley ahead of them, and the Arsenal have done by no means badly. At least they stand in the top half of the table.

Apart from Aston Villa's victory in the English Cup Competition, Midland clubs can be said to have had a bad season, the Villa finishing up in ninth position, while Notts County and Sheffield Wednesday will drop into the second division for next season.

Lancashire teams had a fairly successful season. Of its nine representatives in the first division, Burnley finished in second place, Liverpool in fourth, Bolton Wanderers and Manchester City in sixth and seventh places; though Preston North End and Blackburn Rovers only just finished ahead of Notts County.

Of the three Northern clubs, Sunderland finished in the fifth position, with Newcastle three rungs below.

THE FINAL POSITIONS

LEAGUE I

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
W. Bromwich A.	42	28	10	4	60
Burnley	42	21	12	9	51
Chelsea	42	22	15	5	49
Liverpool	42	19	13	10	48
Sunderland	42	22	16	4	48
Bolton Wand.	42	19	14	9	47
Manchester C.	42	18	15	9	45
Newcastle U.	42	17	16	9	43
Aston Villa	42	18	18	6	42
Arsenal	42	15	15	12	42
Bradford	42	15	15	12	42
Manchester U.	42	13	15	14	40
Middlesbrough	42	15	17	10	40
Sheffield U.	42	16	18	8	40
Bradford City	42	14	17	11	39
Everton	42	12	16	14	38
Oldham Athletic	42	15	19	8	38
Derby County	42	13	17	12	38
Preston N. E.	42	14	18	10	38
Blackburn R.	42	13	18	11	37
Notts County	42	12	18	12	36
Sheffield Wed.	42	7	26	9	23

LEAGUE II

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Tottenham H.	42	32	4	6	70
Huddersfield T.	42	28	6	8	64
Brimingham	42	24	10	8	56
Blackpool	42	21	11	10	52
Bury	42	20	14	8	48
Fulham	42	19	14	9	47
West Ham	42	19	14	9	47
Bristol City	42	13	12	17	43
South Shields	42	15	15	12	42
Stoke	42	18	18	6	42
Hull City	42	18	18	6	42
Barnsley	42	15	17	10	40
Port Vale	42	16	18	8	40
Leicester City	42	15	17	10	40
Clapton Orient	42	16	20	6	38
Stockport C.	42	14	19	9	37
Rotherham Co.	42	13	21	8	34

(Continued on Page 2)

Scott Sets New Mark For Consecutive Games

Everett Scott.

Everett Scott, star shortstop of the Boston Red Sox, has eclipsed Fred Luderus's record for playing consecutive major league games. On April 26 Scott played his 534th consecutive game. He started his long string on June 20, 1916. Fred Luderus played the last of his 533 consecutive games at the end of last season. He has not got into the fray this year and is apparently through as a player. Scott, who is young, will probably increase his mark far above that made by Luderus and will be in a field by himself as a steady player. Scott celebrated his record-breaking contest by knocking out a home run. The game was against Connie Mack's Athletics.

JUPITER PLUVIUS PUTS KIBOSH ON BASEBALL

"Doc" Downs Thinks He Has Made Deal With Weather Clerk

A certain gentleman of Prohibition tendencies known as J. Pluvius put the kibosh on ball playing for the last week and if the weather man is to be believed there will be no walloping of the leather spheroid today.

It's a sad tale mates, but it looks as if this downpour would wash out the bloodthirsty Bolshevik feeling that is now rampant among the members of the Ball Club.

The fans were expecteing some red hot contests but interest may wane if the weather continues to misbehave.

At all events if it comes to the worst the medical gent known as "Doc" Downs declares he has fixed it with the weather man so that the sun will be shre to shine for the Fifth, not Fourth, of July.

Arrangements are now under way that should result in a fast Navy team from the Destroyer Division being present in Shanghai on the above date in order that the annual baseball feature may take place.

The Committee in charge are very confident that a team will be here and not only be here, but will give the Shanghai regulars a battle that they will not forget. It looks like a big day for the fans when the Fifth comes around.

Band Concert

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March, "Manhattan Beach" Sousa

Overture, "Fra Diavolo" . Auber

Waltz, "Ma Charmante" Waldteufel

Selection, "Aida" ..... Verdi

Song, "I am a Rosp" ....Mariani

Selection, "A Highland Scene" Moore

R. Dramis,
Musician-in-Charge.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

In Summer we expect to feel
The sun and heat together;
This year we have a rotten deal
With wet and sticky weather.
But now we have the Civic League
To fight our wrongs right manly—
And our worst foes
The mosquitoes
We leave to Doctor Stanley.

* * *

Lawn Bowlers pray for weather fair
That they may do some bowling,
And Dunlop says the shapely pear
Is not confined to rolling.
O'Hara has a goodly form,
While Deeks behind the wicket
Says "Maskee price
I'm full of rice"—
And Barrett still tops cricket.

* * *

Last week I saw a picture screened
My eyes were not delighted.
The lantern needed to be cleaned,
The film was old and blighted;
But now a daily advert tells
Of pictures good and witty—
And films quite new
Are shortly due
From Universal City.

* * *

The profiteer puts up the price,
Exchange keeps running down, sir;
The coolies strike for cheaper rice,
And Harding wins renown, sir;
And labor flays the G.O.P.
While Gompers does the giving,
D'ye get me, Mike,
The right to strike
Means higher cost of living!

* * *

A young local hopeful was anxious to try his hand at "Rhymes Of The Times" and for his subject wrote on the weather. His verse on Summer is too good to keep so here it is as written. The youngster is not in his teens yet.

In Summer it is very hot;
You do not wear much clothes;
And handkerchiefs you use a lot
For sweat and not your nose.

* * *

During the war some pretty awful stuff was given to a long-suffering, playgoing public, and now that the storm and stress of war are over, and while we are in a tumult of peace, it is natural that we look for plays worthy of the traditions of English plays and English-speaking players. History only repeats itself, however. During every big war the principal forms of entertainment have been either frivolous or spectacular. Go back to the days succeeding the Spanish Armada and we find a playwright in very despondent mood:

Nature's deserted, and dramatic art,
To dazzle now the eye has left the heart,
Gay lights and dresses, long extended scenes,
Demons and angels moving in machines.
All that can now, or please; or fright the fair,
May be performed without a writer's care,
And is the skill of carpenter not player.

* * *

George Ade, the delightful American humorist, at a dinner given some time ago to William H. Crane, had a good deal to say in his own way about the drama of today and yesterday. Here are one or two excerpts from his monologue:

"The drama is divided into two parts—Tragedy and Comedy. Just now it is more roughly divided than ever.

"According to all traditions of the legitimate stage, the only distinction between tragedy and comedy hinges on the last act. In the good old days if most of the principals curled up and died in the last act, the play was a tragedy. If they stood in a line and bowed the play was called a comedy.

"You can recall the time when a play in which someone was shot, stabbed, assaulted and battered, and left unconscious at center, was a genuine tragedy. Thanks to the Southern Californian School of Art (Universal City take note) all that is changed. Nowadays when the hero is shot, the playhouse resounds with shrieks of laughter. When he is struck on the head with some blunt instrument—Charlie prefers a pat of butter—and falls unconscious, the large lady seated next to you goes into paroxysms of mirth. If he is seen to disappear beneath the waves, with bubbles arising to mark the spot at which he sank the film exchanges announce the comedy as a 'Sure Fire.'

"Doubtless it is true that drama is having more things done to it than ever before. Real tragedy is found only in the New York offices of the producing managers."

* * *

Jack Dempsey has been acquitted of slacking and so has his mind free to concentrate upon Georges Carpentier. I read a day or so ago that the picture men have made an actor out of the champion. That nose of his has been so pulled and plastered, not by pugilists but by beauty specialists, that it now appears quite Romanesque. He out-heroes heroes and in one scene shows his metal by sending to the sawdust arena some twenty villains who called the lady behind the counter by her first name. We will have the film out here in the near future and probably before he loses his grip on the public, I see James J. Corbett, one of the finest of all champions of real boxing, is featuring in a picture that is being screened at the Apollo this week. Reports are that Corbett in this picture equals Fairbanks in his acrobatic stunts.

* * *

In a little book called "The Twentieth Century Theater" by William Lyon Phelps, the Lampson Professor of English Literature at Yale University, there is a chapter devoted to prize-fighting actors.

"This was the custom of making overnight actors out of prize-fighters like John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett, Robert Fitzsimmons, James. J. Jeffries, Kid McCoy and many others all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Corbett, who has some natural histrionic gift were quite innocent of artistic ability. But these men were in the public eye and crowds paid their money to see and hear these famous characters on the boards. From one point of view it was worth the money. It is impossible to forget the shamefaced way in which the great John Sullivan said Mother, I'll take care of you now. Nor would I have missed for a good deal seeing Robert Fitzsimmons in 'The Honest Blacksmith.' When the virtuous maiden was pursued by the designing villain, Robert knocked him down, and the girl, throwing her arms around her savior's neck, cried 'Oh Bob, God will reward you!' 'Don't mention it,' said Bob."

* * *

The Quaints are due to arrive here somewhere about the middle of July and they will be seen at the Lyceum Theater. Playgoers will call to mind the big hit this merry little band, headed by Salisbury, made when they visited us some five or six years ago. "James William Machonacle" still rings in my ears when I think of the company. When they left us they went to England and took the Vaudeville Theater, London, and had a grand season. Little Peggy May with her sunkissed hair and her twinkling feet caught the eyes of a big London manager and since then she has been starring in revue. Just what the personnel of the present "Quaints" is I cannot tell. If it is anything like as good as the old crowd even the hot weather won't keep us away from the theater.

* * *

Cricketers, lawn bowlers, polo-ites and tennis players are all very heated with the weather clerk. He has been so generous with his water supply that sport yesterday was a wash-out. The swimmers had nothing to complain of for mosquitoes do not invade the water even if they do hang about the dressing rooms to see what they can pinch.

* * *

Captain Barrett has not been home long. We expected to hear from him soon, and now that he has quite got over the uncomfortable journey across the Atlantic, he has been making things uncomfortable for the Gloucester bowlers by gathering 215 runs, the highest of the season so far. The last time he went home he did so well that he occupied sixth place on the all England batting list. May the same luck attend him this time. He is very popular in Hampshire.

* * *

One of London's favorite actors recently made his last journey to the land from whose bourne no traveller returns. Another great actor, Gerald du Maurier, with the usual generosity of one artist to another, pays Leonard Boyne the following tribute:

"When a distinguished man dies, be he a novelist or a bishop or a politician he leaves behind him his great book, his inspired sermon, his classic speech; but when a distinguished actor dies, however much he may have given pleasure to the community, he leaves nothing but a memory He has given of his best, his all; and of his life work there is nothing left. For this reason, and as no one ever dies in the hearts of

(Continued on Page 2)

BLANK DAY FOR CRICKET PLAYERS

School-boy Games Arouse Keen Rivalry; Public School Beats St. Xaviers

All yesterdays matches were abandoned, as cricket was, of course, out of the question.

* * *

It is doubtful whether the match arranged for tomorrow, namely, "Married" versus "Single" will now be played, for at the time of writing the grounds are in a bad condition, and there appears no sign of an abatement in the heavy rain.

* * *

The mid-week match begun on Wednesday evening between a Shanghai Cricket Club XI. and the Parsee's C. C. was unfortunately abandoned owing to the rain on Thursday and Friday.

The Parsees, who won the toss, batted first, but they found the bowling of young Tippin, Leach and Duthoit too much for them, and their total only reached a modest 68. Of this Bhoora was responsible for 22. The Club eleven commenced their innings the same evening, against Bhoora and Shroff and two wickets were down for 9 runs before bad light put an end to the game for that evening. It is to be hoped that the match will be continued next week, when the full scores and analysis will be published.

* * *

There is more than friendly rivalry evinced in local school-boy matches, the results of which seldom reach the sporting enthusiasts, other than the boys themselves. Last week a good game was witnessed on the Public Recreation Ground between the boys from the Shanghai Public School and the St. Francis Xavier's School.

The S.P.S. batted first and totalled 66, thanks chiefly for E. Cumine, who knocked up 23 in good style.

Their opponents shaped badly against P. Madar and A. Remedios, and were all out for 38, young "Teddy" Guttierrez being high bat with 14.

There seemed to be considerable keeness displayed in the field by both teams, but horrible mistakes were committed in the judgment of calling for runs, and another disquieting feature was the tendency of nearly every batsmen who came in to "knock the cover off the ball" right from the outset. A little sound coaching would make a wonderful difference in the play of the boys, but I hear that with them cricket takes a very secondary position to the glories of "soccer."

The scores of the match were as follows:

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL

M. Moosa, c. Gutierrez, b. Clark	6
T. Mardar, c. Gutierrez, b. Kellner	1
E. Cooke, b. Marcal	0
P. Madar, run out	0
A. Reid, b. Kellner	9
A. Remedios, b. Marcal	8
C. Morton, c. Marcal, b. Clark	8
S. Caccia, c. Lye, b. Marcal	5
E. Cumine, b. Kellner	23
E. Petersen, b. Marcal	0
E. Carlson, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	W.	R.	W.
F. Kellner	6.2	1	1	16	3
L. Marcal	10	2	0	30	3
J. Clark	4	1	0	11	2

ST. F. XAVIERS SCHOOL

C. Marcal, c. Reid, b. A. Remedios	0
L. Leitao, run out	6
A. Roche, c. Reid, b. P. Madar	2
M. Lessner, c. Caccia, b. P. Madar	4
R. Witschi, c. M. Moosa, b. P. Madar	6
F. Kellner, b. A. Remedios	1
L. Marcal, c. P. Madar, b. A. Remedios	1
J. Clark, c. P. Madar, b. A. Remedios	1
F. Gutierrez, b. P. Madar	14
G. Lye, b. A. Remedios	2
H. Roche, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	38

	O.	M.	W.	R.	W.
P. Madar	8	4	0	11	4
A. Remedios	7.1	2	0	21	6

Above: Right to left.—Captain Haskell, Catcher Viking, and Pitcher Rugh.

Below: Front row left to right: D. Rugh, P. Chase, R. Rugh, P. Haskell, J. Viking, R. Squires.

Back row left to right: W. Woods, Mascot; H. Brewster, W. Elterich, H. White, T. H. Grafton.

Georges Carpentier Is Advocate Of National Boxing Academy In U.S.

Points Out The Importance Of Developing The Art Of Self-Defense Among Youths; Retired Boxers Could Be Used As Teachers

(BY GEORGES CARPENTIER)

Out of the testimonial which has recently been raised for Jim Driscoll (and Charles Ledoux tells me the Britisher is a wonder worker) there should spring a world's endeavor to put boxing in such a position that its solidarity will be established for all time.

When, as my manager, Francois Descamps, has told me, A. F. Battinson, manager of the National Sporting Club of England, following Driscoll's marvellous exposition in the ring, called for the practical sympathy of sportsmen, so that the "old man" would know no more of the ups and downs of life, "money flowed like water," and in a twinkling some £2,000 was put in the hands of the gentleman who is called "Peggy" in France.

Thus was started a movement—maybe unconsciously—that should lead to the greatest thing in sport—the foundation of an Academy of Boxing, out of which will come many separate branches, and so bring into being a world's school at which the manly art of self-defense may be taught.

DRISCOLL IDEAL MASTER

I do not know, but I have an idea that although my country is very much the baby in boxing, her people concentrate perhaps more than the British or Americans do upon the teaching of the game. If you could come with me, I could take you to at least half a dozen boxing academies in Paris.

The desire to learn the art of boxing in France is tremendous, and I feel it is the same in America and England, but the British are more conservative than we are: they seem to be content to remain in a groove

Descamps had a long talk about the foundation of a boxing academy in London, and he agreed that if Driscoll could be put in charge a great and most necessary work would be done.

It should be easy for the United States to have a "National School of Boxing," for already you have the organisation. It should only be for your army, navy and civilian Board of Boxing Control to make a definite move, and the rest would be easy.

STORIES IN ARMY

In Driscoll the English would have the ideal boxing master. When I was in the army I heard repeated stories of his greatness as a teacher, and I can well believe that when he was at Aldershot he was the best instructor the recruits had.

But the suggestion of creating a definite center or university of boxing has not to do with any particular individual. It is true that Driscoll, by his unexampled cleverness, shaped the idea, but surely the time arrived long ago when the question of harnessing the ability of old champions to some practical thing invited consideration.

I am not yet personally acquainted with the qualities of many of your American fighters, but I have long had opportunities of watching the British ring men. I have often thought of Billy Wells in this connection. Believe me, out of the ring he could teach more about boxing than most men.

Some years ago, before I had my first fight in England, I trained in his camp, and I am free to confess that he taught me much that I know now. In the gymnasium he has a perfect style; it is a style all prettiness, and as you watch him and remember his almost phenomenal reach—and, for a heavyweight, extraordinary speed—you wonder how it is that he is not a world's champion.

TRAGEDY OF OLD PUGILISTS

Now it is my firm belief that Wells, as a fighter, will never come into his kingdom. He is not temperamentally fitted for a world-beater, but, undoubtedly, he has it in him to be one of the greatest teachers of this or any other age. And wouldn't it be a pity if he were allowed to drop out and be obliged to earn his livelihood at something for which he is not peculiarly fitted?

There is Pat O'Keefe too. Now, to my thinking, there is no rarer personality than this Irishman. He has not the grand manner of the Bombardier, but he has got a perfect fighter's headpiece and, given the opportunity, he would

(Continued on Page 2)

YANKS VICTORS IN BALL GAME

Shanghai Scholars Winners In Series On Diamond Against Schools

DEFENSE IS EXCEPTIONAL

Coach Only Lack Seen For Youths Who Make Up Winning Line-Up

The Shanghai American School baseball team has had the best season in its history and finishes the season Champions of the schools of Shanghai. The team lost a game to St. John's by a close margin and won everything else, the schedule including games with Nanyang College, Shanghai College, Soochow University, and Hanbury School.

Winning five out of six games from the best school teams available is perhaps as much as could be asked of the American boys.

The team played one game against the Navy and while they were defeated the Navy boys were unable to score after the fourth inning when the school lads had recovered from their stage fright.

Captain Haskell led the boys splendidly. He not only knows the game but is a leader. His team was not strong at every point but he built a good team out of the material and deserved to win the championship.

STRONG ON DEFENSE

The team was strongest on the defensive, especially in its battery. Viking behind the bat with 91 put outs and 13 assists in forty-seven innings was the best catcher the school has had and will be greatly missed from next year's team due to his graduation. He also led the team with fourteen hits out of twenty-six times at bat.

R. Rugh pitched most of the games and in thirty-eight innings allowed 23 hits and fanned 30 batters which is some pitching. Excepting for one brief period against St. John's and the first innings against the Navy he was unhittable and with this experience should be a very valuable pitcher for next year's team.

Chase at short was a real discovery, while he made errors he made them because he is so fast he covered twice as much ground as the average short stop and got after everything, within a mile. He is a born athlete and will be a star on the team for the next two years. Unfortunately he had his leg broken in the second Nanyang game and will be back in the game next season.

Every member of the team played the game and deserves his share of the glory.

NEED A COACH

The team needs a coach and it is hoped that one will be secured for next season. They did not play heavily enough to win if they had not had air tight pitching back of them. They need to be taught to run bases and to vary their attack, but their play would be a credit to any high school in America.

The team loses by graduation: Captain Haskell, Catcher Viking, Fielder White: and by departure: Elterich who is the center fielder and team manager, but some fine material has been developed on the second team to fill up these vacancies and with good coaching next year's team should repeat this year's record.

Following is a summary of the whole season, consisting of seven games.

Name	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
R. Rugh, p	21	12	10	4	4	2
P. Haskell, 1b	24	11	8	19	1	0
J. Viking, c	26	10	14	91	13	2
W. Elterich, cf	23	6	8	1	0	0
H. White, lf	24	6	8	5	0	0
R. Squires, 3b	22	5	2	0	0	2
P. Chase, ss	17	6	3	15	5	1
D. Rugh, 2b	26	7	5	5	6	2
H. Brewster, rf	16	2	2	2	0	2
W. Hudson, f	12	4	3	1	1	1
E. Lochwood, f	1	1	0	0	0	0
J. McKinnon, f	2	0	0	0	0	0
	214	70	63	143	30	28

Two base hits—S.A.S. 9; Opponents 2. Hits by S.A.S. 63; Opponents 31. Three base hits—S.A.S. 1; Opponents 2. Home runs—S.A.S. 2; Opponents 1. Bases on balls off S.A.S. Pitchers 17; Opponent Pitchers 27. Struck out by S.A.S. Pitchers 89; Opponent Pitchers 30.

Georges Carpentier Is Advocate Of National Boxing Academy In U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

do splendidly as a teacher.

It has long been my impression that there is no tragedy so poignant as to come across a boxer who, when young, was petted and fussed over and in the early winter of his life has to jog along anyhow.

From time to time there have come to Paris in the capacity of seconds those whose names suggest many of the brightest pages in boxing history. When they were young they did not need to have a care. Their fighting days over they are, from the point of view of the non-thinking public, mere hangers on.

TRAINING SCHOOLBOYS

My heart has bled when I have known that for a handful of francs it was possible to have them as your valet. It is enough for the general public to remember that at one time or other theirs were names to conjure with.

I know England's National Sporting Club well. Often have I wished that we had some such institution in France. Myself and the boxers of my country, from our earliest youth have had for our ambition a fight at the National Sporting Club. Generally speaking, our fighting is done in a haphazard fashion; at least, it is just an entertainment, just a show; something—apart from the boxers themselves—to amuse.

I have thought, and do think deeply, of my profession, and I have always clung to the belief that some day France will have its regular and recognised home of boxing, as in England.

America has something like the National Sporting Club in the various boxing commissions, but it seems to me the thing could be centralised to better effect.

NEED OF ACADEMY

But to get back to the idea of a National Boxing Academy. If there were such an institution it should have for its purpose the teaching of the schoolboy. To have a nation of boxers able to hold its own against the world you must get hold of the boy. I read the other day that your colleges were taking up boxing as an intercollegiate sport and that perhaps next year all the colleges will have their own championships.

Splendid! But why not carry this same idea into the school. I have already discussed the project with many French sportsmen, and they agree that it is a good idea and one which they will strive to have carried out in France. It is a fact that the young men of my country are wholly dependent upon the various little academies for their boxing lessons.

Our schools have yet to have practised boxing as many of your schools do. Of course, we have our clubs, but they are not fashioned or carried on as yours are.

PAST CHAMPIONS

Considering the disabilities under which the French youth labors, it is astonishing that France has got so many boxers. The war was responsible for the immense liking for the game which we now have, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are few boys in my country who do not wish to box like the English and Americans.

This liking for boxing must be turned into practical account, and I am hoping that we in France will set out to create one, for such an institution would not only teach the young idea, but of a certainty it would see to it that the great and undeniable abilities of such men as Driscoll are counted a substantial marketable article.

Only few pugilists can hope to become champions, but every one of us who embraces the ring as a profession should have the sure knowledge that it can be made into a calling worth following. The old boxer should be found employment, and not, as most times happens, be allowed to drift and drag and develop into an unemployable.

Great and distinguished men have paid eloquent tribute to boxing during the war, and now it is over cannot the "scrapper" be made to feel that he is still wanted?

If there comes a National Academy of Boxing, the greatest game of all, the most natural game for men, will take its place with all sports that enter so closely into the scheme of things which we call life.

At The Theaters

AT THE APOLLO

The Apollo theater will have a program of exclusive attractions beginning tomorrow. James J. Corbett, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, will be featured in "The Midnight Man," told in 18 episodes of two parts each.

The first three episodes will be screened tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday. They are: "Cast Adrift," "Deadly Enemies" and "$10,000 Reward." The pictures are replete with thrills, surprises, sensations, stunts and unceasing laughs.

Dorothy Phillips, one of the most famous screen artistes of America, will be seen towards the latter part of the week. Her role is in "Talk of the Town," comedy drama of six parts, which tells of a girl who wanted to see real life and got almost more than she wanted.

For the matinee today, the Apollo features Tom Moore in "Lord and Lady Algy," a six part comedy drama. Tonight at 9:15 o'clock, Dolores Cassinelli will star in "The Right to Lie." It is a seven-part drama, dealing with the career of a woman who was the victim of a series of lies which placed her in a compromising position.

As Carlotta Austin, Dolores Cassinelli has a wonderfully sympathetic role to play. There is a strong supporting cast and the production as a whole is well worth seeing.

AT THE ISIS

The seventh and eighth episodes of "The Black Secret," featuring the world-famous peerless and fearless serial queen, Pearl White, will be produced at the Isis Theater beginning tomorrow. They are entitled "The Betrayal" and "A Crippled Hand."

They are fraught with consequence so dire that life and liberty were counted well worth the sacrifice of the brave American girl, who unearthed the terrific black secret for the sake of the land she loved so well.

The Isis will also show "Labor Day Celebration in Shanghai Quenched" and Luke's comedies, beginning tomorrow.

There will be special matinees at the Isis today and tomorrow at 3 o'clock, when the fifth and the sixth episodes of "The Black Secret" will be shown. "The Sporting Blood" and other comedies will be screened tonight.

AT THE OLYMPIC

Mary Pickford will star at the Olympic at today's matinee in "Stella Maris," a full picture performance in six parts. It is produced by the Artcraft Picture Corporation. The story is written by William J. Locke and the scenario is by Frances Marion. The production is made under the direction of Marshall Neilan.

AT THE VICTORIA

The performance tonight at the Victoria includes William S. Hart in "The Narrow Trail" and Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle in a "Reckless Romeo." "The Narrow Trail" and two new episodes of "The Red Glove" will be screened today for matinee.

AT ST. GEORGE'S

The six-part comedy-drama, "Lord and Lady Algy" is the attraction tonight at St. George's open air cinema, 217 Bubbling Well Road.

AT THE TOWA

The Towa cinema will screen the 15th and 16th episodes of "The Red Glove" and several Japanese dramas tonight.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND ENDS

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Nottingham F.	42	11	22	9	31
Wolverhampton.	42	10	22	10	30
Coventry City	42	9	23	11	29
Lincoln City	42	9	24	9	27
Grimsby Town	42	10	27	5	35

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Portsmouth	42	23	7	12	58
Watford	42	26	10	6	58
Crystal Palace	42	22	8	12	56
Cardiff City	42	18	7	17	53
Plymouth A.	42	20	12	10	50
Queen's Park R.	42	18	14	10	46
Reading	42	16	13	13	45
Southampton	42	18	16	8	44
Swansea Town.	42	16	15	11	43
Exeter City	42	17	16	9	43
Southend U.	42	13	12	17	43
Norwich City	42	15	16	11	41
Swindon	42	17	18	7	41
Millwall	42	14	16	12	40
Brentford	42	15	17	10	40
Brighton & Hove	42	14	20	8	36
Bristol Rovers	42	11	18	13	35
Newport County	42	13	22	7	33
Northampton	42	12	21	9	33
Luton Town	42	10	22	10	30
Merthyr Town	42	9	22	11	29
Gillingham	42	10	25	7	27

Vanitie Loses To Resolute In Trial

(Reuter's Service)

New York, June 16.—The Resolute defeated the Vanitie in a further tral today for selection of the defender of the America's Cup.

SPORT AND STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

those who are fond of him, I wish to write of Leonard Boyne a few words in affectionate remembrance to hand him, as it were, something more than a wreath.

"Leonard Boyne was an extraordinarily real actor, not an impersonator, not a man who put on a different beard and a mustache and different voice for each part he played but an actor who was the part, who felt it out of his heart, who lived it in his voice, his walk, the very way he sat down, till you who watched him said inwardly, 'This is not Leonard Boyne—this is Rawdon Crawley.' And that is what I mean when I say that he was a real actor. Into whatever character he played he put everything. If it were possible to compare people by handicaps as at golf, I should say that Boyne as an actor was plus 2—yes, better than scratch.

"I have a vivid recollection of going as a boy, very often in the pit or the gallery, to see him play "Tom Jones." His performance absorbed me and my pocket money. It was an astounding creation of the times. He was a swearing, rollicking, hard-drinking, roystering, lovable creature in the part an indomitable hero. And because he was so real I wished that it was I chasing a 'Sophia Western' across England, and "accepting challenges to love in the spirit of challenges to fight.

"As 'Rawdon Crawley' in 'Becky Sharp' Boyne's performance again was so splendid, so alive, and so breathing the period, that to see it was like reading a chapter of "Vanity Fair," and then, closing one's eyes, Thackeray's creation, like Boyne's, lived before one, and you laughed when he laughed, and sobbed in your heart when he sobbed in his, because the vision was so real. Later, in 'The Marriage of Kitty' Boyne gave one of his very best studies as an up-to-date flaneur of Bond Street.

"If I were asked to say what was the secret of his success, I should reply that it was his capacity for taking infinite pains every night, at every performance; and if I were asked to say what was the secret of his charm I should answer his exceeding modesty. During the run of 'Raffles' I went down to Kennington out of friendly curiosity to see Boyne in the part I had been the first to create in England. I went in no critical spirit, but rather as a privilege, and with the humblest feelings I watched the faultless technique of a fine artist, and, far from being critical, looked out for some tips. At the end of the play I went behind to congratulate Boyne, and he met me with this: 'Hullo, you rascal, come to rag me?' And he was completely in earnest.

"Then, again, he would do what most actors do take a 'busman's holiday and go to a play; and if he liked you he would come round afterwards and tell you so and why he liked you; going into technical details and noting things you had put in for the good of the play, things you thought right which perhaps nobody else had noticed. He had a passion, a genius, for little things. He would espy them when even the author himself had not noticed them.

"His very alluring Irish brogue was one of his many charms, and one of which he was a little consciously sensitive. He was quite positive that when he spoke he used the most English of English accents; yet, much to one's delight, whenever he came on the stage, the whole of Ireland came with him."

ROYAL HUNT CUP

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 16.—In spite of the unsettled weather there was a huge attendance at Ascot yesterday and today including the King and Queen, the going was good. The result of the Royal Hunt Cup, which was run today, was as follows:

Square Measure 1
Glanmerin 2
Star Shot 3

Twenty-two ran. Three lengths between first and second and four between second and third.

Betting.—8 to 1 Square Measure; 100 to 7 Glanmerin; 10 to 1 Star Shot.

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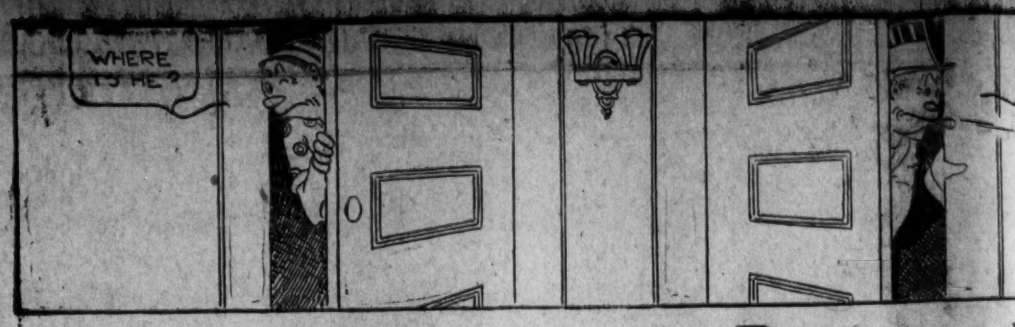
IDEAL FOR THE HOT WEATHER



Comic Picture Section

Sunday, June 20th, 1920

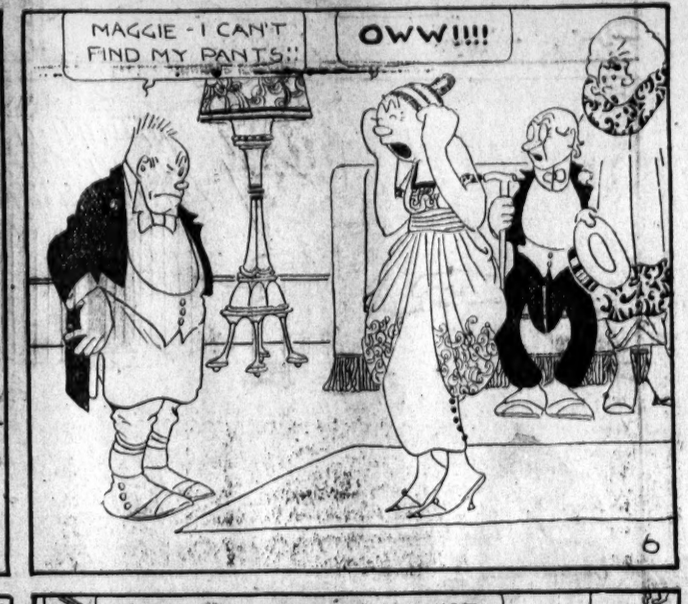
Bringing Up Father

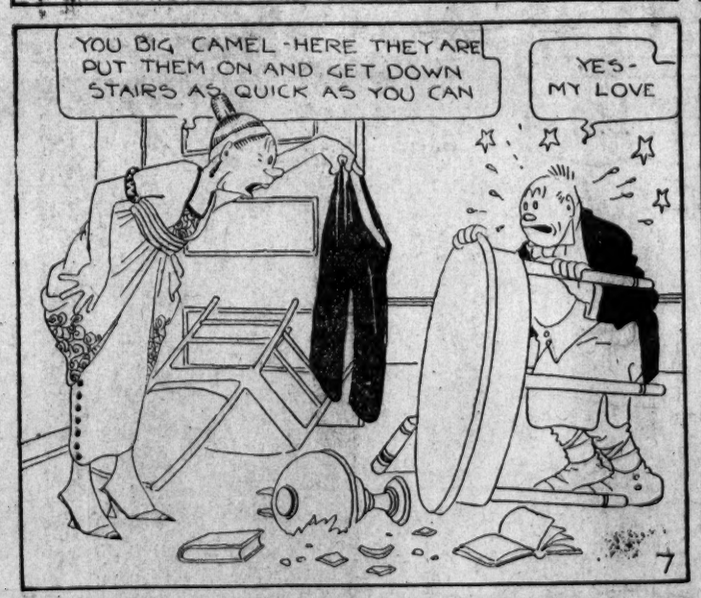
HERE COME MR AND MRS C MEANT GO PUT ON YOUR EVENING CLOTHES AS QUICK AS YOU CAN
I JUST GOT HOME AND NOW YOU WANT ME TO GO TO WORK!
1

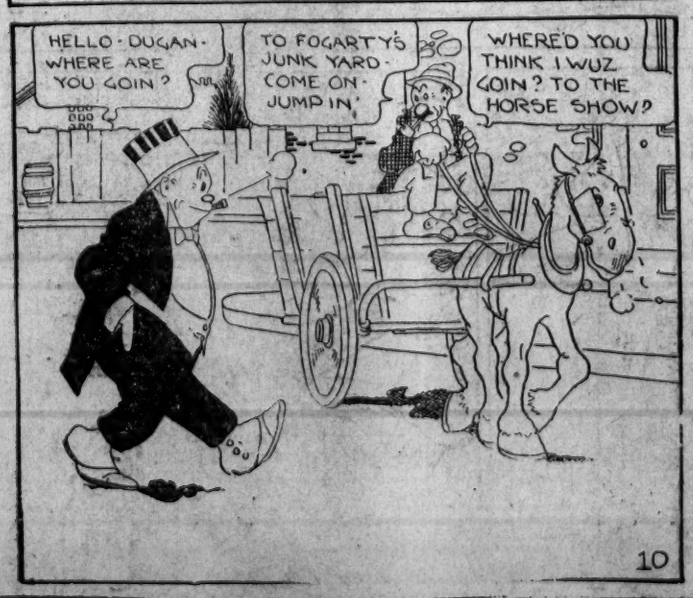
WE HAVE TICKETS TO THE THEATRE AND WOULD LIKE YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND TO JOIN US:
DELIGHTED - MY HUSBAND WILL BE DOWN IN A MOMENT
OUR CAR IS OUTSIDE:
2

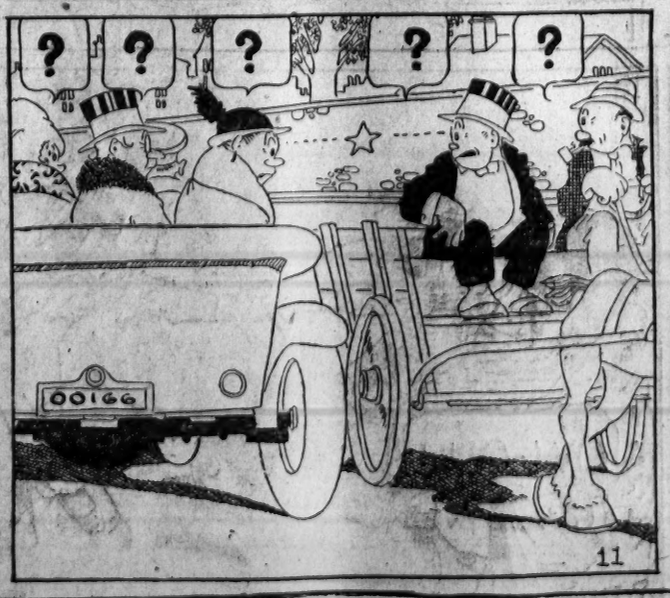
YOUR SHIRT IS RIGHT HERE IN THE TOP AND IF YOU EVER COME DOWN STAIR IN YOUR ~~UNDER SHIRT~~ AGAIN I'LL HANDLE YOU WORSE THAN THIS DO YOU HEAR ME?
I COULD HEAR YOU IF I WUZ ON THE NEXT BLOCK.
4

RATHER A PECULIAR PERSON - THIS MR JIGGS -
I HOPE WE WON'T BE TOO LATE FOR THE SHOW
YOU TELL MR JIGGS TO HURRY OR I'LL COME UP AFTER HIM -
5









Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY. COME AND LOOK DOWN THIS OLD DESERTED MINING SHAFT."

2.

3. "JIMMY. RUN AS FAST AS YOUR LEGS WILL CARRY YOU AND GET HELP. IT'S TOO DEEP FOR ME TO GET OUT!"

4.

5.

6.

7. "ME AN' CARUSO'S SINGIN' A DOOET. SEE EF YUH KIN TELL ME AN' CARUSO AN' THE PHONYGRAFT APART!"

8.

9. "HI! CHOP THAT OUT!"

10. "!!!!!!"

11. "IF I EVER GET OUT OF THIS, I'LL—" "HEY, BUTCH!"

12. "WHO THREW A COUPLE OF TONS OF ROCK ON ME?" "HIM MY DOG MAKUM CATCH PRAIRIE DOG. MAYBE HIM DO!." R-R-R-R

13. OW-OUU SWINNERTON

14. "STAN' BACK! I'LL ALLOW NO ONE TO HARM A LAD AS IS A LOVER OF MUSIC!" "HE KIN TOO! HE'S MY PAPA!"